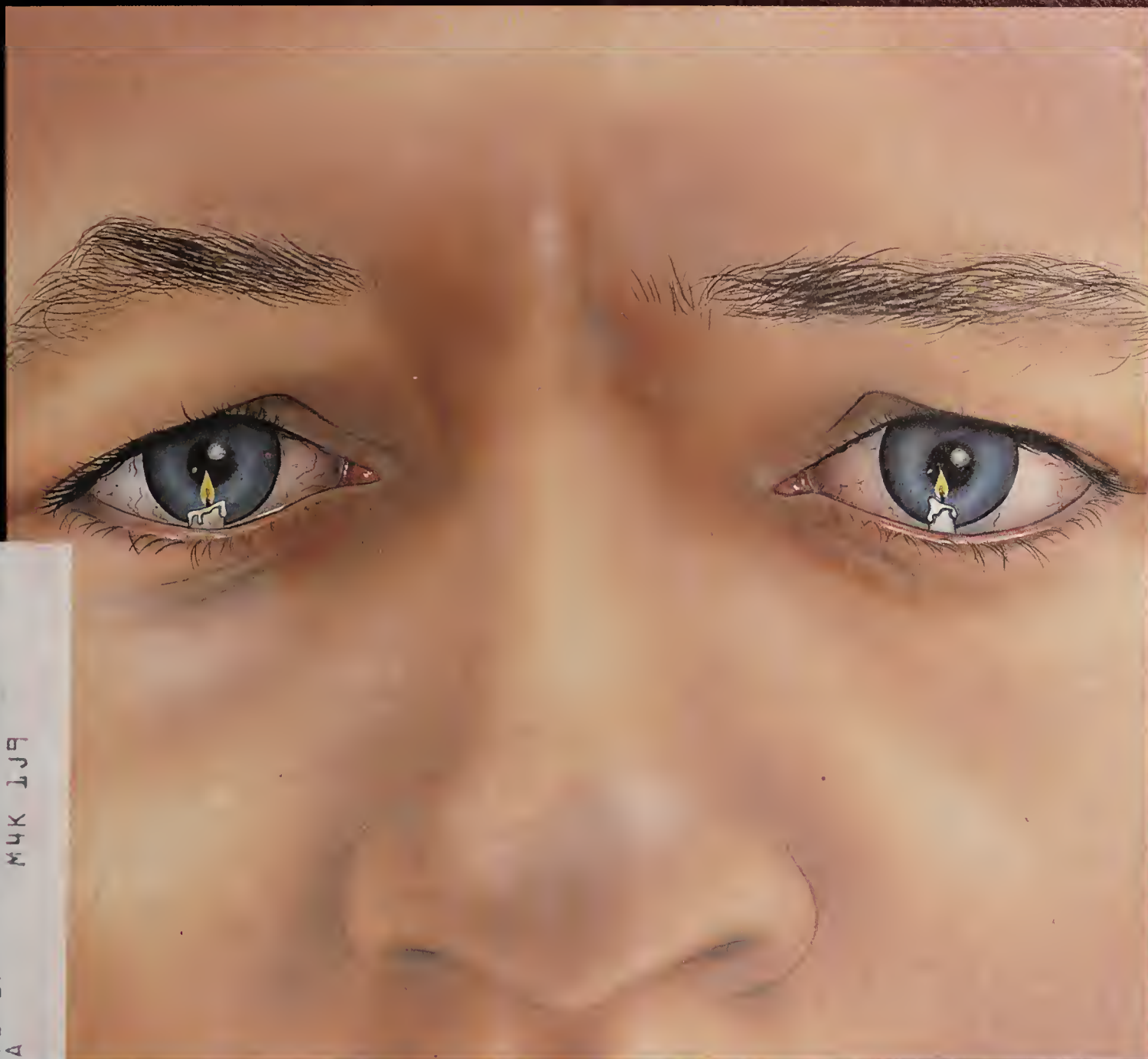


# GRADUATE


## UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI



### BURN-OUT: THE PRICE OF ACHIEVEMENT

**INSIDE**  
Nobel  
Aspirations

00010339009  
P. CARPSON BA  
10 HOGARTH AVE #1008  
TORONTO ON  
CANADA M4K 1J9

 Canada Post  
Postes Canada  
Permit No 103  
OWEN SOUND

**Bulk** Third class  
Troisième classe



# IN TIMES OF STIFLING GAS PRICES, A BREATH OF FRESH AIR.

As gas prices soar, our driving habits are being stifled. But there is a breath of fresh air.

The Volkswagen Rabbit Convertible.

So now the car that's always been a breeze on gas lets the breeze blow through your hair, delivering a pleasing fuel consumption rating of 7.3L/100 km\* (or 39 mpg). While its responsive 1.7 L engine accelerates your top-down driving fun from 0-80 km/h in 9.5 seconds.

Inside, the Rabbit Convertible conquers the internal congestion problem. Instead of smothering you physically to save on gas, it is designed to offer four large adults plenty of

room to breathe. With more than ample shoulder, leg and elbow room (not to mention infinite headroom).

As you merrily roll along enjoying the wide open spaces, don't be dismayed should rain, sleet or snow put a damper on your fun. The multi-layered draftproof top and integrated roll-bar have been designed to keep you safe, warm and dry.

So, if you're feeling stifled by high gas prices and cars that offer little relief, test drive the Rabbit Convertible.

Then think about this: If everyone drove a Volkswagen, we could all breathe a lot easier.

\*Based on approved Transport Canada test methods. Your fuel consumption will vary depending on how and where you drive, weather conditions, optional equipment and condition of your car.



**THE  
VOLKSWAGEN  
RABBIT**  
DON'T SETTLE FOR LESS.

# GRADUATE

## CONTENTS

### BURN-OUT

By Sarah Murdoch. The industrial disease of the over-achiever. Page 6.

### HUGH MACLENNAN PERCEIVED

By Pamela Cornell. Elspeth Cameron's six year project. Page 11.

### FIRE & FENCES

By Ian Montagnes. Ominous symbols of spring. Page 14.

### VARSITY BLUES

Is it mothballs for the arena? Page 15

### OTTAWA VS QUEEN'S PARK ET AL

By Valerie Shore. Heads they win, tails we lose. Page 16.

### OUR NEXT NOBEL PRIZE

By Morris Wayman. Getting off Parnassus. Page 18.

### IMPLANTING A SENSE OF SECURITY

By Pat Ohlendorf. New hope for denture wearers. Page 21.

### ALUMNIANA

By Joanne Strong. Page 23.

### CAMPUS NEWS

By Sarah Murdoch. Death of the *Toike*. Page 26.

### PRESIDENTS' COMMITTEE

A celebration of supporters. Page 28.

### LETTERS

Page 29

### EVENTS

Page 32

### THE GRADUATE TEST NO. 10

By Chris Johnson. Page 34.

Editor: John Aitken

Managing Editor: Margaret MacAulay

Staff Writers: Pamela Cornell, Sarah Murdoch

Art Director: Andrew Smith Layout & Typesetting: Chris Johnson, Sandra Sarner

Cover Illustration: Ken Ryan

Advisory Board: Peter O. Scargall, B.A. (McMaster), L.Th., *chairman*; Joyce Forster, B.A.; Prof. Paul Fox, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (London); Sally Henry B.A.; James Joyce, B.Com.; Prof. John F. Leyerle, B.S. (U.S. Naval Academy), B.A., M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Harvard); Douglas Marshall, B.A.; E.B.M. Pinnington, B.A., *director, Alumni Affairs*; Elizabeth Wilson, B.A., *director, Information Services*.

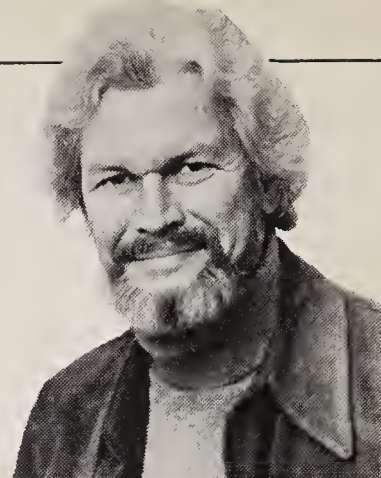
Advertising Representatives: Alumni Media Ltd., 124 Ava Road, Toronto, M6C 1W1; (416) 781-6661. Printed in Canada by Richardson, Bond & Wright

For address changes please send mailing label or quote number at its top to: Alumni Affairs, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1; (416) 978-2139. Address all other correspondence to: Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1; (416) 978-2104.

*The Graduate*, with a circulation of 125,000, is published five times a year by the Department of Information Services, University of Toronto. All material is copyright © 1981 Governing Council, University of Toronto, and may be reprinted with written permission. Graduates of the University of Toronto receive *The Graduate* free of charge. Others who wish to subscribe may do so: \$10 (Canada and U.S.A.); \$15 (abroad). Please make cheques payable to *University of Toronto*. ISSN 0042-0212



# ARROGANCE & ELITISM



**T**he important thing to keep in mind, as your alma mater continues with its plans to wreak "havoc" on the province's high school system, is that the University of Toronto is not the only source of postsecondary education in town. There is a very good university just north of Highway 401 and there are others scattered conveniently about the countryside. There are excellent community colleges and technical schools.

We just don't happen to be one of them.

"We're into academics, not auto mechanics," one administrator said in a recent interview. He was explaining why the University has decided to toughen its arts and science admissions requirements by refusing, in the fall of 1982, to acknowledge a handful of "bird courses" being taught in grade 13. It was this decision, ratified now by Governing Council and announced to the world at large, which prompted Rolly Fobert, director of senior and continuing education for the provincial government, to warn that the change would create "havoc in our high schools". In fact, he said, it would affect students as young as those in grade 8.

Well, there's nothing new in that.

Conditioning of future university students begins more or less at birth, and certainly parents should concern themselves with schooling and choice of subjects as early as grades 6 and 7 if they intend to keep the higher learning option open.

If the message didn't get through last year, when the compulsory English proficiency tests were inaugurated, perhaps it did in January, when Arthur Kruger, dean of arts and science, told a newspaper reporter that high school graduates arriving at the University are often "clueless". He added that "there's nothing wrong with a course in welding, but it has nothing to do with what we teach. The content is totally divorced from what we do here."

Society has many schemes devised to extract maximum potential from young people with average or below average minds. But, says Dr. David Suzuki, "there is not a single school or university [in Canada] catering to the intellectual elite. We can't continue to ignore the plight of the gifted."

Suzuki was speaking to students at the University of Alberta, making his case for a Harvard of the north in Edmonton. U of T President James Ham is taking a similarly aggressive academic stance. "Someone has to be concerned with standards," he said recently. "If we're going to be a world class university, and I believe we are, then we've got to strive for academic excellence."

Forgetting American allusions, it would seem that if Canada is to have a world-class university, Toronto would be a more suitable place for it. And if this leaves us open to charges of arrogance and elitism, so what? Who better? And why not? All the University is doing is providing leadership where none exists, giving urgency to the idea that our students must come adequately prepared for a rigorous

intellectual experience. Perhaps questions can properly be raised about accessibility but these should not be confused with a legitimate intent to seek and accept only excellence.

And where does all of this leave the U of T alumni? Just there: they are alumni. And if their children are bright enough and work hard enough, they too will have the qualifications for admission, and ultimately they, too, will become graduates of the U of T. On their own. With a degree that will continue to command respect.

For the current academic year, more than 10,000 high school graduates applied for 4,900 arts and science openings on the three campuses which comprise U of T. Of these 4,900 students, about 40 would have been affected by the new restrictions which will not, in fact, be implemented for a year and a half. And even that handful of students would have had access to an appeals procedure. It is true that some of the proscribed high school courses are immensely popular but it seems less true that they are popular among students headed for any university, much less this one. In any event the change in admissions requirements would appear to be a modest step forward.

As always, the pages of this magazine will be available to readers who take exception to these comments.



Universities throughout North America today are in a state of siege. The glamour has worn off and higher education is expensive. Elsewhere in this issue, Valerie Shore examines political manoeuvring between Ottawa and the provinces which will likely, one way or another, worsen our financial position. Professor Morris Wayman takes a critical look at academic achievement on campus and the need to provide a suitable environment where brilliance can emerge.

A reader from Brock University takes issue with presidential rhetoric [see Letters, page 29]. Cannibalism is unlovely and uncivilized, she says. President Ham should not, through irony or not, be seen to encourage fratricidal posturing within the beleaguered university community.

Perhaps not. But it would seem that until fairly recently university presidents were too softspoken to be heard. It has become necessary for them to become involved in the political arena because that is where the decisions are being made. So they must use the language of politicians.

Finally, we launch a new column, Campus News [page 26]. It's all part of a continuing plot to keep the alumni informed and involved with the ferment and the passing scene.

There now. You can't be more up front than that.

Editor

# The best sources.

**Introductory Membership Offer** • Choose any one of these invaluable works shown here at the price listed in the coupon below as your introduction to membership in the Book-of-the-Month Club • You immediately

save from \$62.50 to \$364.75 of the publisher's price depending on your choice • You simply agree to purchase only 4 Selections or Alternates from hundreds offered during the next two years • Special members'

prices for the 4 books you buy average \$15 per book (Total: \$60)\*

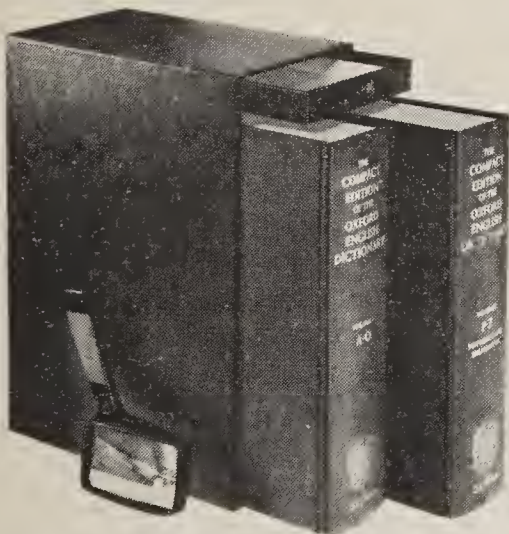
\*Based on the current average prices, including shipping and handling.



## The Complete BEETHOVEN NINE SYMPHONIES

The complete boxed set plus an illustrated sixteen-page booklet for **\$1250**  
List price: \$89<sup>82</sup>

Sir Georg Solti conducts the Chicago Symphony in this nine-record set. "This Beethoven set ranks first among those of recent date"—*Stereo Review*.



## The Compact Edition of the OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

for **\$2250** Publisher's price: \$126<sup>50</sup>

The contents of this two-volume edition are identical to the original \$650 13-volume set. Bausch & Lomb magnifying glass included in special drawer of slipcase.

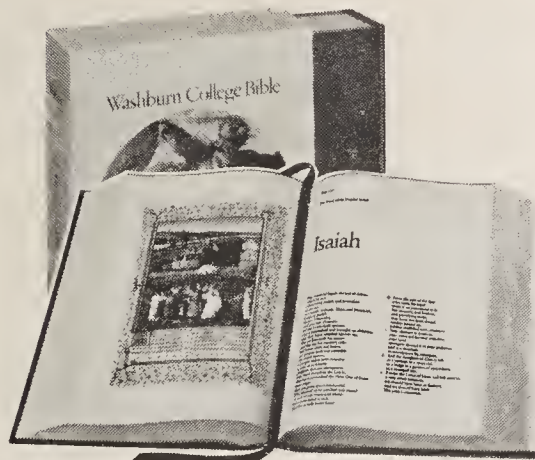
**Facts About Membership.** You receive the *Book-of-the-Month Club News*® 15 times a year (about every 3½ weeks). Each issue reviews a *Main Selection* plus scores of Alternates. If you want the *Main Selection* do nothing. It will be shipped to you automatically. If you want one or more Alternate books—or no book at all—indicate your decision on the reply form always enclosed and return it by the date specified. *Return Privilege:* If the *News* is delayed and you receive the *Main Selection* without having had 10 days to notify us, you may return it for credit at our expense. *Cancellations:* Membership may be discontinued, by either you or the Club, at any time after you have purchased four additional books.

**BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB**



## All eleven volumes of **THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION** by Will and Ariel Durant for **\$30** Publisher's price: \$394<sup>75</sup>

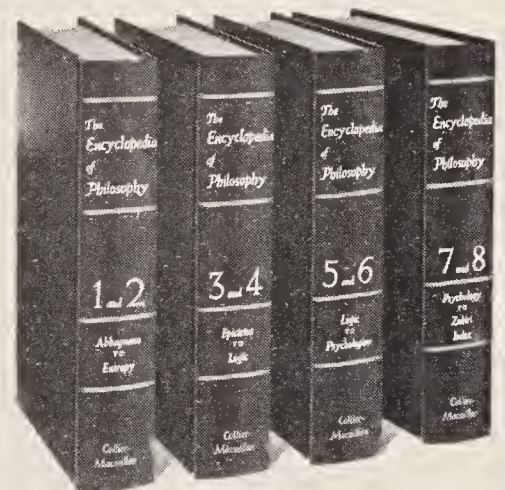
This multi-volume history of all mankind—ancient and modern, Occidental and Oriental—traces the development of man's economic and political organizations, science and art. It is one of the great literary achievements of this century and deserves a place in every library.



## THE WASHBURN COLLEGE BIBLE

Designed by  
Bradbury Thompson for **\$1250**  
Publisher's price: \$75

This magnificent 1808-page, single-volume King James Bible features all the beautiful illustrations of the \$3500 Limited Edition. Includes 66 masterpieces of religious art: 3 Josef Albers prints. 7½" x 11" x 2¼", with handsome slipcase.



## THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PHILOSOPHY

The complete 4-volume set for **\$2250**  
Publisher's price: \$150

Regarded as the most comprehensive encyclopedia of philosophy ever published, this superb four-volume set encompasses all aspects of ancient, medieval, modern, Eastern and Western thought.



Book-of-the-Month Club (Canada), Ltd., 49 Westmore Drive, Toronto (Rexdale), Ontario M9V 4M3

Please enroll me as a member of Book-of-the-Month Club and send me the work I have checked below, billing me for the appropriate amount, plus shipping and handling charges. I agree to buy 4 books during the next two years. A shipping and handling charge is added to each shipment.

CA 885-3

### CHECK ONE BOX ONLY

- ☐ 904. Beethoven Symphonies \$12.50  
☐ 912. Compact O.E.D. \$22.50  
☐ 913. Story of Civ. \$30  
☐ 917. Ency. of Philosophy \$22.50  
☐ 927. Washburn Bible \$12.50

Mr. ....  
Mrs. ....  
Miss ..... (Please print plainly) ..... 1-61

Address .....

City .....

Province..... Code.....

# RELAX AND DO BETTER

*Burn-out is  
the industrial disease  
of the over-achiever*

*By Sarah Murdoch*

**D**r. Edward Kingstone isn't about to let the job grind him down. He's one of the University's three vice-provosts, a responsibility that will consume the lion's share of his working life during his term. But like many University officials, he regularly slips away from his obligations at Simcoe Hall to work in his chosen field.

Kingstone says he finds his administrative work rewarding and exciting. The point is, he doesn't see himself *primarily* as a bureaucrat but needs an area where he can feel "truly authentic".

"I have always said, rather hyperbolically, that what has kept me sane in the administrative maze has been the fact that once or twice a week I'm able to go to the hospital and treat disturbed patients. It is there that I am in touch again with a significant part of myself, my professional identity and experience as a physician and psychiatrist."

He was discussing the need to recharge psychic batteries periodically at a recent conference of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education. Discussions of occupational stress find their way onto the agenda of many meetings these days. And little wonder. It is a jungle out there.

During his lecture, Kingstone used a term unfamiliar to many members of his audience: burn-out. First coined in sociological journals about eight years ago, burn-out is now coin of the realm whenever on-the-job stress is discussed.

Burn-out is simply the industrial disease of the over-achiever. And in a society that values success at any cost and despises second best, burn-out's victims are many.

"The syndrome has probably always existed, although it is perhaps increasing in frequency," says Kingstone. "Juxtaposing the entity of the personal 'burn-out' on the job and the total consumption of fuel in rockets seems apt and

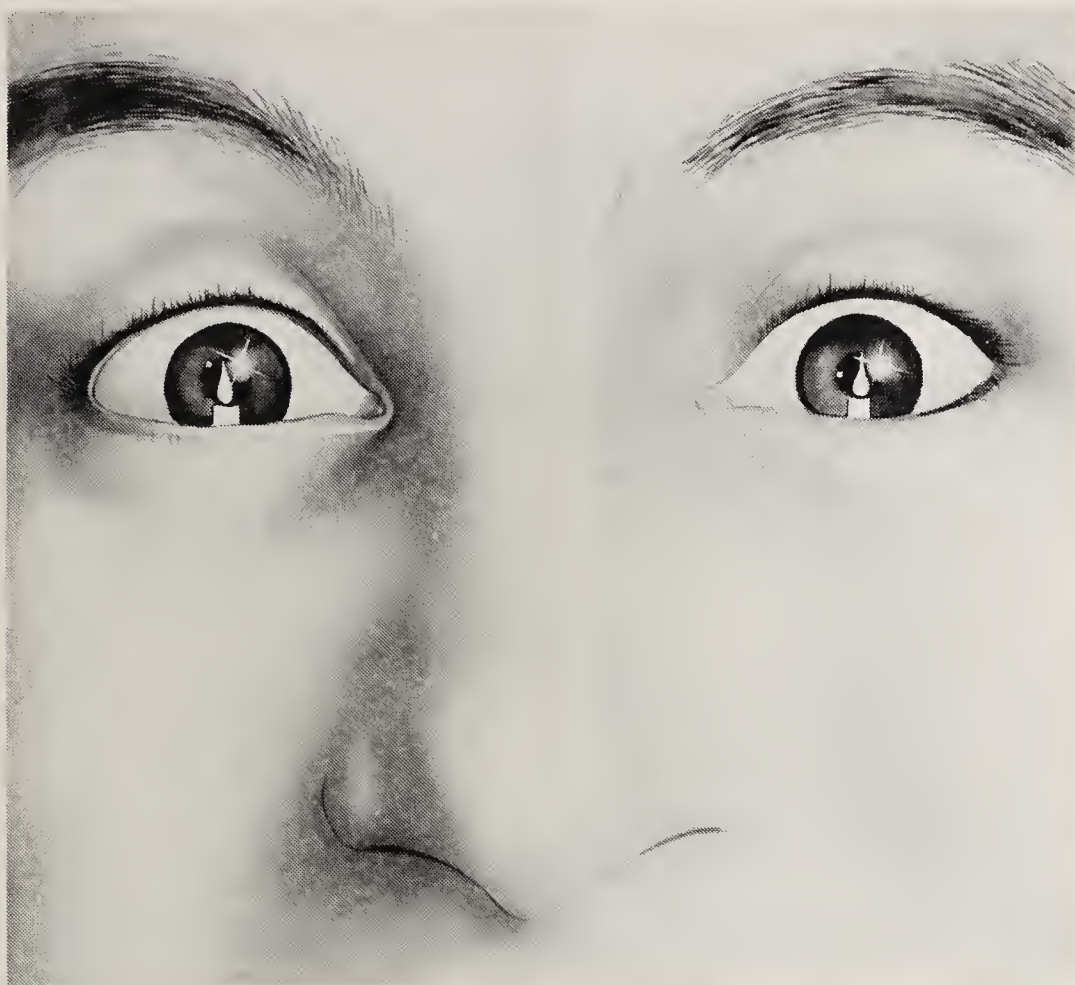
probably accounts for the introduction of the term in this era . . . It is usually used accurately since it describes a common, easily understood, intuitively felt situation rather than some rare or arcane occurrence."

So how does it feel? "Whenever the expectation level is dramatically opposed to reality and the person persists in trying to fulfil that expectation, trouble is on the way. Deep inside, friction is building up, the inevitable result of which will be a depletion of the individual's resources, an attrition of his vitality, energy, and ability to function." That's from Dr. Herbert Freudenberger, the New York psychologist who first used the term.

He believes anyone who refuses to settle for less than the best runs a risk of burning out: "I've never met a burn-out who didn't start with some ideal in mind. Perhaps it was a marriage that was going to be like the marriages in the storybooks. Or children who were going to be the 'family jewels'. A talent. A cause. Position in the community. Money. Power. A meteoric career. Whatever. A burn-out experience usually has its roots in the area of a person's life that seemed to hold the most promise."

If you feel cranky, low on energy, depressed and frustrated you may be burning out. If you're working harder and accomplishing less, if you insist on doing instead of delegating and if you feel exploited and used by your superiors on the job, burn-out is probably the culprit. If your social life is in ruins and you do nothing but feel sorry for yourself, burn-out may well be the problem.

Generally, however, burn-out is used to describe what happens in a work setting when idealism and enthusiasm give way to frustration and apathy. Most of the research in the field has concentrated on employees in the so-called helping professions. It is believed that people in these "front-line" jobs — teachers, social workers, doctors and



*“The more work they do the less they get done. They’re single-minded about their jobs and refuse to give themselves breaks.”*

other health care workers — are particularly vulnerable to the burn-out syndrome because they often begin their careers with a surplus of optimism, only to discover in fairly short order that they aren’t, after all, going to save the world.

And there’s good evidence that a burned-out worker is in no shape to help anyone else. One study showed an increase in regression, anxiety and other emotional conflicts in a mental hospital where the staff burned out. A similar study found a relationship between patient suicide attempts and the degree of staff burn-out over several years.

Robert MacFadden is a Faculty of Social Work doctoral student who is completing his dissertation on occupational stress and burn-out in a group of Toronto child-care workers. Literature on the subject divides burn-out into three distinct stages, he says.

The first indicator is physical and emotional exhaustion, a sense of “being depleted, vacuum-cleaned, sucked dry. In many ways, it sounds like a description of a workaholic. The more work they do, the less they get done. They’re single-minded about their jobs and refuse to give themselves breaks.” This early stage may also be accompanied by increasing irritability and cynicism, he adds.

Next may come a growing sense of detachment from one’s work and a tendency to depersonalize the people one is supposed to be helping. “Clients and patients are often seen as objects rather than people,” says MacFadden. “To a

nurse, it might be ‘the appendectomy in room 403’, to a psychiatrist, it might be ‘the schiz’, to a teacher it might be ‘the SLD’ — the special learning disability. At this point, they may also start to think that their clients deserve whatever happens to them — a ‘blame-the-victim’ situation.”

The burning out worker may feel a loss of personal accomplishment either before or after the depersonalization stage, he says. “They feel they really can’t cope. They may feel the reason their clients aren’t changing is because they’re lousy therapists and maybe lousy people as well, because it’s hard to divorce your professional esteem from your self-esteem. At this point, all they want to do is go away and lick their wounds.”

MacFadden’s analysis of burn-out in child protection workers shows how the nature of the work, the type of person attracted to the job, the organizational structure, society’s expectations and the underlying philosophy of the profession can combine to create overwhelming stresses — and eventual burn-out in many social workers.

A Children’s Aid Society worker told him that most people who called the agency saw their situation as a crisis and in order to be “safe” the society had to respond to many calls as though they were true emergencies. Thus, schedules were unpredictable, planning often futile, and the worker found himself walking into situations in which he had very little information. Another worker, describing the



*“Detached concern” means you’ve got to be empathetic, but not to the point of crippling yourself.*

unrealistic demands placed on social workers by society, told him that “everyone wants instant cures. They say, ‘give me a pill and it better not hurt’.” Still another expressed frustration having to explain repeatedly to clients who he was and what they could expect from him. “He described his stress that resulted from having to go over the same points, time after time, and how the name itself — social worker — can imply anything from a labourer to a socialist.”

MacFadden himself has first-hand experience of the stresses that contribute to burn-out. He worked for five years as a family services counsellor. “I know what it’s like to sit behind a desk each day in back-to-back interviews with people who only saw their father or mother in your eyes. They were so caught up in their problems they couldn’t see the counsellor as a person except as some negative authority figure. That gets hairy after seven hours a day, five days a week.

“The textbooks talk about incredible paradoxes like ‘detached concern’. That means you’ve got to relate, but not too much. You’ve got to be empathetic, but not to the point of crippling yourself. And there’s been a conspiracy of silence among professionals in terms of acknowledging and sharing their personal problems,” he says.

“But if you’re working in a place where everyone is burning out who’s going to support you? When you go into these Children’s Aid Societies and see them buzzing around

like bees in a hive you start wondering how much time they have for mutual support. After a seven hour day, they just don’t want to see another human being.”

The police department gives plenty of scope for burn-out. Police officers, dealing constantly with people in crisis, are particularly vulnerable to disappointment and frustration. Yet most survive, says Professor Clement Shearing of the Centre of Criminology.

“Many enter the police service with high ideals about what they can do to change the world. But if they are constables on patrol, they may find it a pretty monotonous way of life,” he says. “You might be an idealistic policeman who thinks it’s important to talk to kids and involve yourself with liaison with the community but unless you’re in a squad devoted to that, you’ll find that what really counts is the amount of paperwork you do.

“Becoming aware of the discrepancy between the public relations rhetoric of policing and the reality can be disillusioning.”

He has identified four types of policeman. There’s the “good policeman”, a small number, who retains his idealism and remains committed to fighting crime and corruption. There’s the “wise policeman”, the majority of officers, who realizes he must bend the rules sometimes to get the required arrests and convictions. Then there’s the “real policeman”, and these are few, the kind of hard-nosed



*“Develop realistic expectations.  
As soon as you are out to save  
the world, you are at risk.”*

officer policemen themselves most admire. This policeman makes no bones about breaking regulations and does nothing to hide the fact. Often such officers are assigned to tough areas like drug enforcement or organized crime.

The policeman most likely to burn out, says Shearing, is the “cautious policeman”, who may have had his knuckles rapped early in his career when he tried to be a “wise policeman” and is now determined to keep his head down and play it safe until retirement. To him, police work becomes just a job, and he resigns himself to pounding the beat or shuffling paper in a clerical position at the station until the day that first pension cheque arrives. Unlike others in the helping professions, the policeman doesn’t have the option of changing employment and, in any case, the salary and benefits probably couldn’t be matched in alternative work.

For the past decade, Mary Vachon, an assistant professor in the Department of Psychiatry, has worked as a consultant at Toronto’s Princess Margaret Hospital. Most of her work has involved counselling staff on how to cope with stress related to cancer and bereavement. These days, she says, she’s being called upon more and more to speak at a number of area hospitals on staff burn-out. “I think it’s a trendy term that will be popular for a while, then fall by the wayside. But the interest in occupational stress is going to be here for some time. A lot of people are questioning whether

there is even such a thing as burn-out or whether the broader concept of staff stress makes more sense.” Whatever the nomenclature, she agrees that naivety and idealism can lead to frustration then stagnation.

And she sees a lot of it in her work. “If you take a new baccalaureate who has had fairly minimal exposure to an intensive care environment and she expects to know everything about the machines and how to give super psycho-social care, she’s at great risk of burning out.”

Vachon says it has been well documented that at smaller health care centres or units complete organizational burn-out can occur. “If people are grouped together with a dream of what can be accomplished, they may burn out together as reality keeps on impinging. You will see them beginning to turn against or dehumanizing their clients — and dehumanizing themselves as well. Or, you may find an idealistic person coming in and being torn down by the cynics in the group.”

The best way of coping with burn-out is to help people develop realistic expectations of what they can hope to accomplish on the job. “As soon as you are out to save the world you’re at risk. Any kind of front-line person who’s at the beck and call of needy individuals is prone to burn-out.” Organizations where workers are particularly vulnerable should build in a system of supports so that employees get an opportunity to talk to other people who are going through

similar experiences as well as people who have overcome their difficulties, she says. Another strategy is to focus attention on a broader perspective. She suggests to nurses, for example, that they arrange to take time away from patients and involve themselves with tasks outside their usual routine.

Tilting at windmills isn't reserved for people working in the social services, of course: "In my clinical practice, I have often seen people, in middle management particularly, whose difficulties stemmed from, or were certainly extremely compounded by, work overload," says Kingstone. "The problem was not usually the amount of work that had to be done but the sense these people had that they had to do it, usually at a time when other things had to be done. In addition, there was a sense of having total responsibility for this and no option for sharing and calling for assistance."

The natural tendency, he says, is to work harder, but "in a situation where an overload factor exists, adding hard work to the equation merely increases and multiplies the overload leading to decreasing efficiency, a greater sense of overload — that is, with work piling up — and a beginning sense of despair since there is usually neither more energy nor extra time left."

The solution, naturally, is to say enough's enough: "However, for many people, this is a lesson that must be taught rather than one that comes naturally. But once learned, it becomes an extremely valuable adaptive mechanism for that individual to deal with similar recurrent situations more constructively."

He also says that a friend-in-need is a friend who can help stave off burn-out. "I cannot think of a single more important strategy or intervention to produce psychic renewal or to prevent psychic burn-out." The trick, he adds, is to choose the right person. "A key factor is to avoid an individual with whom one has a line relationship either above or below. It takes some searching to find the right individual but having such a connection and, hopefully, even more than one, goes a long way to providing the needed support in times of crisis or near-crisis."

Understanding the dynamics and politics of your organization is also valuable. Again, Kingstone uses an example from his own experience, the transition from hospital to university. "At the hospital, there was an imperative for action, decisions and results. Major committee meetings did not last longer than an hour or an hour and a half. Prolonged debate was frowned upon as committee members were in a hurry to return to their duties. At the University, a different imperative prevailed. Form was important. Rhetoric and eloquence were an end in themselves. Iteration and refinement over a lengthy period of time was the accepted mode. Again, without the appropriate insight it was difficult to adjust to a strange tempo."

And, finally, the most obvious — yet most elusive — advice of all. Pay attention to your personal life. Recognize the limitations and dangers of lavishing excessive time and affection on the job.

So simple, really.

Just slow down. Relax. Enjoy. ■

## Are You Burning Out?

Look back over the past six months. Have you been noticing changes in yourself or in the world around you? Think of the office . . . the family . . . social situations. Allow about 30 seconds for each answer. Then assign a number from 1 (for no or little change) to 5 (for a great deal of change) to designate the degree of change you perceive.

1. Do you tire more easily? Feel fatigued rather than energetic?
2. Are people annoying you by telling you, "You don't look so good lately"?
3. Are you working harder and harder and accomplishing less and less?
4. Are you increasingly cynical and disenchanted?
5. Are you often invaded by a sadness you can't explain?
6. Are you forgetting? (appointments, deadlines, personal possessions)
7. Are you increasingly irritable? More short-tempered? More disappointed in the people around you?
8. Are you seeing close friends and family members less frequently?
9. Are you too busy to do even routine things like make phone calls or read reports or send out your Christmas cards?
10. Are you suffering from physical complaints? (aches, pains, headaches, a lingering cold)
11. Do you feel disoriented when the activity of the day comes to a halt?

12. Is joy elusive?

13. Are you unable to laugh at a joke about yourself?

14. Does sex seem like more trouble than it's worth?

15. Do you have very little to say to people?

Very roughly, now, place yourself on the Burn-Out scale. Keep in mind that this is merely an approximation of where you are, useful as a guide on your way to a more satisfying life. Don't let a high total alarm you, but pay attention to it. Burn-Out is reversible, no matter how far along it is. The higher number signifies that the sooner you start being kinder to yourself, the better.

## The Burn-Out Scale

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| 0-25    | You're doing fine.   |
| 26-35   | There are things you should be watching.   |
| 36-50   | You're a candidate.  |
| 51-65   | You are burning out.   |
| over 65 | You're in a dangerous place, threatening to your physical and mental well-being. |

---

*From the book BURN-OUT by Dr. Herbert J. Freudenberger with Geraldine Richelson. Copyright © 1980 by Herbert J. Freudenberger, Ph.D., and Geraldine Richelson. Published by Doubleday & Company, Inc.*

# HUGH MACLENNAN PERCEIVED

*His life is Elspeth Cameron's work*



*By Pamela Cornell*

**H**e's 73, a well-known novelist, who's never had children and who tends to approach life intuitively. She's 38, an unknown professor of English, the mother of three and inclined to be briskly logical.

Yet, though one lives in Montreal and the other in Toronto, these two have formed an unusually intimate relationship. Sometimes, she even feels as if she's lived his life — experiencing the anxieties, frustrations and triumphs.

That's because, for the past six years, Hugh MacLennan's life has been Elspeth Cameron's work. Her scholarly biography, *Hugh MacLennan: a writer's life*, will be published in June by the University of Toronto Press.

"I didn't come to this waving a banner for Hugh MacLennan," says Cameron, coordinator of the University's Canadian literature and language program based at New College. "It all started off in a businesslike fashion.

"I simply decided to write a biography and wanted a living subject, for interviews. It only made sense to choose someone whose career was essentially behind him."

She'd always thought of MacLennan as a staid and rather dull figure who turned social history into fiction. Then, in 1971, she heard him lecture on *The Watch that Ends the Night* and was startled to learn that a dream had helped structure the work.

"He often writes by drafting scenes that just come to him — places and people that initially seem unconnected. Then he has to work out where the story begins.

Cameron wrote to the novelist in 1974, requesting permission to write a biography. He agreed to cooperate and she received a Canada Council grant.

"He wasn't choosing a biographer. He probably would have said 'yes' to anyone. And it was some time before he took an avid interest. But from the beginning, he was open and



**This photograph of Hugh MacLennan appeared in the *Isis*, 1930, while he was at Oxford.**

trusting. No question of new information being revealed after we'd become better acquainted."

Inspiration for the project had come from west coast poet and critic Frank Davey, who once made a speech deploring the absence of solid scholarly bibliographical and biographical work in Canadian literature. Part of the problem was that CanLit had "caught on" when thematic criticism was prevalent.

"We didn't study influences on particular writers or those writers' differing responses to particular historical events," says Cameron. "That was out of fashion. Instead the trend was to look at imagery and archetypes. So we got studies like Margaret Atwood's *Survival*, D.G. Jones' *Butterfly on Rock*, and John Moss' *Patterns of Isolation*.

"Meanwhile, nobody was bothering with the foundation work. For example, there was no index of MacLennan's essays and he'd written more than 400. People knew his novels but nine-tenths of what he'd done was out of sight.

"And it's still the same with most of our writers. We only know the surface; we don't know the total picture — the works they *didn't* have published and the letters containing ideas about their writing."

Cameron was amazed at the volume of MacLennan's essays and letters. There were 14 document boxes full of material that the University of Calgary had bought and a similar amount housed at McGill University, where he'd taught part-time for about 10 years. Even his sister had two shoebags full of letters.

As a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, he'd frequently written home but the most significant correspondence was in the MacMillan (of Canada) archives. Written to MacLennan's close friend and favourite editor, the late John Gray, those letters are a storehouse of information on the novelist's writing problems and his methods of revision.

"His goal was to be a *writer*, not a *Canadian* writer," says Cameron. "He started writing in 1930, producing three books of poetry and two novels (neither set in Canada) but he couldn't get them published."

He'd been trying to write international novels about the struggle of nations when he detoured with *Barometer Rising*, which dealt with the disastrous 1917 explosion of a munitions ship in Halifax harbour. That novel came out in 1941 and, almost overnight, Hugh MacLennan became Canada's unofficial spokesman. The day *Two Solitudes* came out in 1945, the entire first printing was sold out by noon.

Reluctantly, he concluded that a novelist can only write about the kind of environment in which he grew up; and he regretted being born in Canada because he felt the "vortex" of world events was in Europe. His stories are inevitably placed historically, geographically and cosmically.

"That scope is important," says his biographer. "MacLennan tends to be a novelist of wide themes, who's sometimes clumsy with detail.

"When he tries to produce certain types of dialogue — notably that of people not close to his own station in life — it sounds stilted. Perhaps the reason is that a childhood infection left him deaf in one ear, so he doesn't hear well."

Exceptionally true to life is his coal miners' dialogue in *Each Man's Son* (1951). Until age eight, he'd lived in Cape Breton where his father was a colliery doctor. That was before young Hugh began to have hearing problems.

In *Two Solitudes*, he compensated for his lack of familiarity with French-Canadian culture by drawing on the observations of Ringuet (*nom de plume* of Dr. Philippe Panneton), whose 1938 novel, *Thirty Acres*, provided a sensitive portrait of daily life.

"MacLennan incorporated that detail into a novel of much greater scope," says Cameron. "You could say that while others described the tree, he saw the forest."

If detail isn't a strong point in MacLennan's work, neither is his handling of female characters. His male characters are far more credible and interesting which has led critics to complain that he doesn't understand women.

"He's just more interested in what men do," says Cameron. "Not that he's a male chauvinist — because certainly with his students he was just as encouraging to a Marian Engel as to a Leonard Cohen.

"But he's concerned with the larger movements of history and he sees men at the helm. Women he regards as a civilizing force in society — resolving the conflicts that arise when men behave like naughty boys. And he wouldn't consider that condescending because, where talent or artistic ability are concerned, he regards men and women as equals."

Cameron is aware that MacLennan's views will exasperate some readers. She's not without criticisms herself. Fortunately, she never had to feign unalloyed enthusiasm because her subject has a detached appreciation of his own merits and faults. In any case, her aim in the book is to present the novelist without assessing him.

"There are very few writers with whom I can't sympathize. If Milton sets out to justify the ways of God to

man, I'm prepared to allow him his premise. A willing suspension of disbelief comes easily to me. I seldom find it difficult to get into a particular writer's world."

She's at a distinct advantage with MacLennan's latest novel, *Voices in Time* (published October 1980 and soon to come out as a Penguin paperback), having been in touch with the author's thought processes for six of the 13 years he took to write it. But proximity has its price.

"It's been a bit of a tightrope act," she admits. "On the one hand, you don't want to be too sentimental and sycophantic; but on the other, you don't want to hurt or upset people you like by taking an abrasively critical view.

"I'm not sure I could do it again. You can't immerse yourself in another person's life for six years without becoming emotionally involved.

"To do a decent job, you have to try to see things as this person saw them. If you don't, you're too detached; and if you do, you run the whole gamut of emotions, which can be pretty enervating when you're trying to meet the necessities of your own life."

Even as she speaks, she stands at her kitchen counter, stirring ingredients for a fruitcake. Nearby, the fridge and walls are plastered with artwork by her eight-year-old son, Hugo. His elder sister Beatrix, 10, prefers the violin to the visual arts. She's a scholarship student at the Royal Conservatory of Music. Their little brother, Henry, was born in the midst of the MacLennan project.

Their mother, now pouring coffee into mugs, recalls how the biography gradually came together.

"So much of my work was talking to people. The interviews had a natural focus so specific questions were seldom necessary. And often the things I wanted to know but hesitated to ask, came out without prompting.

"I'm glad I acted when I did, though, because four of the people I interviewed have since died, including John Gray."

The actual writing only took seven months, and that was with the interruptions required by her other responsibilities. But there'd been a lot of thinking before that. She carried her notes around everywhere and would flip through them when she had a few spare moments.

"I'd try to skim-read specific blocks of material — say a thousand letters relating to *The Watch that Ends the Night* — to see what impressions might surface. Often I'd wake up in the night because something had jelled."

Sitting in her sunfilled homey livingroom, Cameron outlines MacLennan's early life.

The novelist's mother was musical and a great beauty, full of vitality and warmth. His father, fastidious and forceful, was unquestionably the head of the household. He began tutoring his son in Latin and Greek as soon as the boy was 10, because even then young Hugh was being groomed to be a Rhodes scholar.

A perfectionist, MacLennan was pained by what he regarded as his failures. At Oxford, he tried in vain to live up to his father's lofty expectations of first class honours. Surviving the Depression meant taking a \$25-a-week teaching job at Lower Canada College — hardly a fate befitting a Rhodes scholar with a Princeton PhD.

Just as he was hitting his stride as a writer, his wife's health declined and staggering medical expenses drained their meagre income. Two years after her death in 1975, he married a family friend.

Though conventional on the surface, MacLennan is not without quirks. From the age of 11 until he was 21, he slept, summer and winter, in a tent in the backyard in Halifax. And when his father died, in 1939, the son, then 32, wrote him six letters — not introspective reflections, as might be expected under the circumstances, but conversational letters, perfectly mundane except for the fact that they were addressed to a dead man.

MacLennan jokes that Elspeth Cameron knows more about him than he knows about himself. Not true, she says, though she *has* interviewed most of his friends, relatives and colleagues and read almost everything he's ever written.

"I feel as if I'm a member of his family and I think my husband feels that way, too. I actually know more about the MacLennan ancestors and family tree than I do about my own. I'm not sure, but I think it's probably been rewarding for Hugh to discuss those things with me. Not having any children, and with his parents and first wife gone, there's bound to be a certain loneliness."

The experience has enhanced *her* life, too — providing insights into two world wars, literary streams, the publishing world, and the process of creation.

Despite the considerable difference in their ages, both Cameron and MacLennan are pioneers in the realm of Canadian literature — he as a novelist, contributing to a cultural identity and encouraging younger writers; and she as a student who strayed into the field before it was considered a legitimate academic pursuit.

"When I started studying Canadian literature in 1962, people thought I was crazy."

She spent a year at U of T, then, determined to see what other parts of the country were like, she completed her BA at the University of British Columbia and did her MA (on Robertson Davies) at the University of New Brunswick.

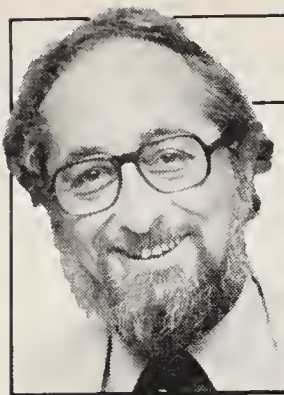
That was when several professors advised her to get a "solid" PhD which, by their definition, meant getting out of Canadian literature. Determined not to be unemployable, she did her thesis in Victorian fiction.

The irony was that when she went to look for a job, there was nothing available in Victorian literature. But Elspeth Cameron wasn't to be disappointed because Canadian literature had finally come into its own. ■



**Dr. Samuel MacLennan**  
in his Halifax surgery.

**Katherine MacQuarrie**  
before her marriage to  
Dr. MacLennan in 1901.



*Fence-viewers/ By Ian Montagnes*

# OMINOUS TRADITION BORN OF FIRE IN 1890

In spring on campus, fancies turn but the fence returns. Ostensibly it rises around the front campus to protect the fresh grass. Traditionally it is a warning: exams are coming, time to pick up the books. The fence is a perennial reminder to the student body of sins of omission, penance, purgatory and judgement.

Nowadays it is a flimsy affair of snow fencing lashed to vertical angle irons. When the honours course ruled supreme in arts and science, it was built of solid Canadian timber — 2x4s and 4x4s in an uncompromising ring between University College and Convocation Hall.

Even so, as a symbol of mortality it was pretty insignificant compared with what greeted students in the spring of 1890. Each day, as they walked to lectures or exams, they had to pass the fire-blackened remains of their building.

The fire occurred on the evening of Feb. 14. A servant carrying a tray of lamps stumbled. A lamp crashed to the floor, spilling flaming kerosene. Dry floorboards caught. Almost at once the blaze was out of control. Firemen saved what they could, but by morning all that remained of the eastern half of what is now University College (and was then most of the University) was windowless, roofless stone walls.

"A frightful calamity," the President, Sir Daniel Wilson, wrote in his journal that day. "The work of a lifetime is swept away in a night." He referred not only to the University but to his own archaeological collections and 37 years of lecture notes.

The University library was destroyed. So were most of the lecture rooms. How then, had those most disadvantaged students of all the University's classes coped?

They seem to have managed very well. Knox and Wycliffe Colleges immediately volunteered lecture rooms; so, a little more grudgingly, did the School of Science. The University's brand new Biology Building on Queen's Park had space. And not all was lost in the Main Building — four lecture rooms survived in the western end.



*The library the morning after the fire.*

(The morning after the fire, in fact, *The Globe* found Prof. W.J. Loudon in his laboratory complaining about the damage to his physics instruments as a result of the haste with which they had been removed from the building the night before. While he grumbled, water from the fire hoses still coursed ankle deep in the corridor outside his door.)

Some library books were on loan, and thus were saved. (The absent-minded Prof. David Keys, who had some 700 of them at home, considered himself a major benefactor.) Students had their own textbooks, bought in the fall. Lecturers, when necessary, responded in still-

familiar ways to bureaucratic edict: when John Squair was told that the University could not afford to replace the books he needed for classes in French, he ordered them anyway and the account was paid.

The fire was on Friday. On Monday all lectures resumed, albeit sometimes in different places and at different hours. By Feb. 26, the President could write in his journal: "The college goes on as if there had been no catastrophe."

And so it seems it did, judging by a now-brittle, handwritten diary in the University Archives. It was kept by Bessie Scott, then a first year student, 18 years old, from Ottawa. "What a change has been made in our lives by last night's fire!" she wrote on Feb. 15, and on the Monday, "It seemed so strange to go to biology as

PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT E. SIMPSON, BAKER ALBUM, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ARCHIVES

usual." But by the end of the week, though Prof. Keys was still not lecturing in English (he had been struck by a falling brick in the aftermath of the fire), she "went up to algebra in the same old room".

Work was not without difficulty — "At 12 we have our last lecture in Greek Hist (my poor notes gone up in flames)" — but Bessie settled down in her boardinghouse room to slog it out. "After tea studied until our lamp gave out."

Exams began May 2. The first was Latin: "perfectly grand, if only the rest could be similar." Next day less confidence: "Fr. in the morning very good but English quite hard." (Question 1 on the English paper was: "Outline the history of the English language up to the death of Chaucer.") And so it went, much as in any year.

For the graduating class, Convocation was held in a flag-decked tent on the campus in front of the gutted college. The Chancellor, Hon. Edward Blake, congratulated the students but noted the increasing rate of failure in pass subjects. He recognized special circumstances — not only the fire but an outbreak of "La Grippe" which struck both lecturers and students after Christmas — but deemed them insufficient excuse. He warned also against a tendency toward over-specialization.

Still, the students who wrote examinations in 1890 turned out fairly well. Among the graduands, A.T. DeLury (later dean of arts) stood first in maths, and C.A. Chant (later director of the David Dunlap Observatory) first in theoretical physics. Second year scholarship winners included Pelham Edgar (later professor of English), J.C. McLennan (later head of physics), and W.A. Parks (who built the dinosaur galleries of the ROM). In the third year, Stephen Leacock (who later diversified into economics and humour) stood first in Italian and Spanish and second in German and history.

Bessie Scott (later Bessie Lewis) did creditably, with second class honours in English despite the exam, first class in German, and several passes. She completed her second year at Toronto, then in 1891 returned to Ottawa. There she was the first, and for many years the only, woman on the staff of Lisgar Collegiate. As such (for Lisgar is a famous collegiate) she prepared many another student to savour life at the University of Toronto and meet the rigours symbolized by its springtime fence. ■

# Varsity sings the blues

**V**arsity Arena will soon be little more than a memory unless money is found for required renovations. Although structurally solid, the 55-year-old arena fails to meet today's stringent building codes and Toronto's building commissioner has blown the whistle.

No more rental income from concerts, conventions, book fairs, circuses, boxing or wrestling matches, private school graduations, political or religious rallies. Activities have been restricted to hockey, figure-skating and exam-writing. And even those could be curtailed unless the arena is equipped with more exits, a new sprinkler system and a new roof.

Cost of those barebones improvements is estimated at \$756,337. Additional refinements — such as increased ice size, new boards and glass, and alterations to the entrance and dressing rooms — would enhance rental income but boost capital costs to \$1,348,254.

The problem is that, for the past decade, U of T has been struggling just to meet the payroll and buy library books. Because government funding has not kept pace with inflation, the University's 1981-82 budget underwent an initial cut of \$3 million.

When the Department of Athletics and Recreation (DAR) submitted an arena renovation proposal to the central administration last fall, the matter was not even referred to the Planning and Resources Committee.

"The University doesn't have the money," said President James Ham, "so unless enough people get interested in contributing to a special private funding campaign, the prospect exists of mothballing the arena."

A flood of indignant letters and phone calls prompted the President to modify his position. In late January, he proposed a scheme whereby DAR and the central administration would share equally the cost of working drawings. The President also announced that a fund raising campaign with a target of \$250,000 will be mounted under the direction of the Department of Private Funding to alumni and other groups in the private sector. In

addition to this appeal to all alumni, there will be special approaches to groups with a particular interest in the arena including former Varsity Blues hockey players, intramural hockey players and T-Holders.

Since the arena was built in 1926, U of T hockey teams have won nine national championships and 39 Ontario intercollegiate championships. Coaches, captains and players have included Conn Smythe, Lester B. (Mike) Pearson, John C. (Red) Porter, "Ace" Bailey, Frank Sullivan, Wally Halder, Joe Kane and Tom Watt.

These days, more than 2,000 students participate annually on the 107 intramural teams, forming the largest interfaculty hockey league in Canada, if not in the world.

"The most memorable game ever played at Varsity had to be in 1972 when the Blues beat the Russian student national team," says Paul Carson, sports information officer and official announcer at the arena for the past 10 years. "The place was filled to the rafters and the atmosphere was unreal. We beat them five to one and the place went crazy. The Russian coach claimed his players were distracted by the Lady Godiva Memorial Band playing directly behind their bench. I don't think anyone who was there will ever forget that night."

From the 1930s to the 1950s, Varsity Arena welcomed sold-out audiences to the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's summer promenade concerts.

Former Ontario Premier John Robarts won the nomination for the provincial leadership of the Progressive Conservatives in Varsity Arena and it was there that former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker made his last Toronto campaign appearance as federal leader of the PCs.

Carson describes the 4,700-seat arena as a "nice compact multi-purpose facility" and says it would be an awful shame if it were to go belly-up.

But President Ham warns that if the arena is to be kept vital, "a lot of people will have to get steamed up about it".

# OTTAWA GAMBIT

*Heads they win,  
tails we lose*

*By Valerie Shore*

**A**nother federal-provincial battle is looming and this time Canada's universities may be the losers. The federal government has indicated that it is not happy with several major cost-sharing programs with the provinces. Uppermost among these is the Established Programs Financing (EPF) scheme, through which billions of federal dollars go to the provinces each year to help finance hospital insurance, medicare — and postsecondary education.

It is in this last area, postsecondary education, that the battle lines are being drawn. Faced with a deficit of almost \$12 billion, government sources hint that the postsecondary portion of EPF, which cost more than \$3 billion in 1980-81, may be a target for savings.

There is no doubt that EPF is now under review by the federal government. In his budget speech last October, Finance Minister Allan MacEachen noted that a large portion of federal spending consists of transfer payments to the provinces under social programs such as EPF.

According to MacEachen, the government intends to achieve net savings in social program areas in order to

finance initiatives in other fields, such as energy and economic development.

"Savings are expected to include reductions in federal transfers to provinces relating to areas coming under provincial jurisdiction," he stated.

Ottawa's growing dissatisfaction with the postsecondary portion of EPF is not solely related to money. Rather, it is a problem of rising costs coupled with diminishing visibility and impact. Although the federal government is paying an ever-increasing share of postsecondary costs, the provinces are in full control over how and where the money is spent.

It wasn't always this way. Prior to 1967 federal funds did not go through the provincial governments at all. The first general federal support program for universities began in 1951 with direct grants amounting to 50 cents per capita of provincial population distributed to institutions that belonged to the National Conference of Canadian Universities (predecessor of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada — AUCC) in proportion to their enrolments.

By 1966-67, the rate of support had risen to an average of \$5 per capita. The provinces still paid the larger share of general university income. But there was a growing resentment in provincial circles of the direct federal presence.

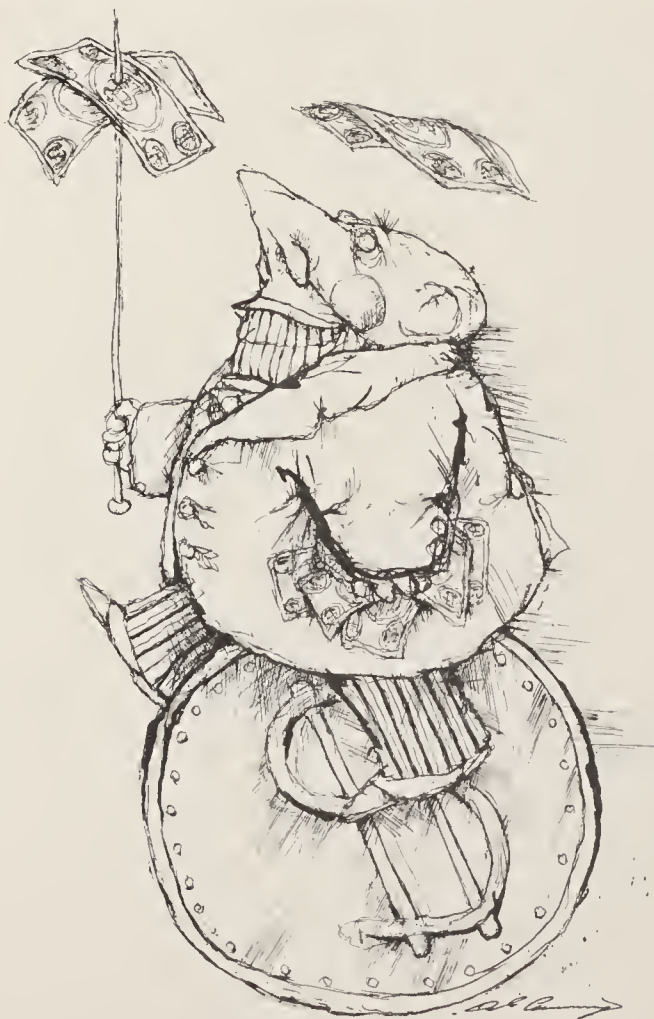
Under the terms of the 1967 Fiscal Arrangements Act, the federal government agreed to pay half the operating costs of postsecondary institutions to the provincial governments rather than to the institutions.

The payments were largely in the form of tax transfers. If the revenue from these taxes did not bring the federal total up to 50 per cent, then an adjustment payment was made.

For those provinces with too small a tax base, an alternative formula was offered, based on a fixed per capita sum (initially \$15) instead of operating costs.

The scheme proved a costly one for Ottawa. Not only did federal payments escalate, but the government had committed itself financially to an area over which it no longer had any spending control. With the rapid expansion of the late 1960s, federal expenditures skyrocketed. Costs rose more than 20 per cent annually during the first five years.

*This article has been taken from "Federal funding due for a change?" by Valerie Shore in the February 1981 issue of University Affairs with the permission of the editor.*



In an attempt to control spending the formula was modified in 1972. A "cap" was placed on the federal contribution so that the total sum (tax transfers plus adjustment payments) could rise no more than 15 per cent in any one year over the country as a whole.

By 1977 both parties wanted change. There were many complaints about the program and auditing and verification of provincial costs were time-consuming and a constant source of irritation between the two levels of government.

EPF, which came into effect in April 1977, was again intended to mollify the provinces. In essence, it reduced even further the visibility of the federal government in postsecondary education.

Payments are no longer tied to provincial spending. The three "established programs" — postsecondary education, hospital insurance and medicare — are funded by annual block payments to each province.

As EPF was originally devised, these payments were to be half in tax transfers and half in cash. The tax portion would grow with the annual increase of tax yields in each province and the cash portion would be tied to the growth of the Gross National Product (GNP). The first payment was based on federal contributions to the three programs in fiscal 1976. This figure was split down the middle; half to be generated through tax transfers and half by cash.

To the cash half the federal government added a "transitional payment" to ensure that provinces with a low tax yield would receive at least as much as if the whole transfer had been in cash. It was supposed to phase itself out as tax revenues grew. However, since tax revenues have grown less rapidly than the GNP, the transitional payment has actually increased.

It is the steadily rising cash portion of EPF that is causing concern in federal circles, coupled with one major feature of the program — no conditions are attached to the money intended for postsecondary education. Although the federal government nominally earmarks about 32 per cent of its total EPF cash outlay for postsecondary education, the provinces are under no obligation to spend it there.

What hurts the most, say federal officials, is that they are getting no recognition for their investment.

When EPF was first introduced, the federal government stressed that the program was primarily intended to give the provinces "flexibility in the use of their own funds". But at the same time, it was made clear that Ottawa expected to have some say in postsecondary policy matters.

At an intergovernmental conference in 1976, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau outlined the principles underlying EPF. One of these called for "provision for continuing federal participation with the provinces in the consideration and development of policies of national significance in the fields of health and postsecondary education".

Later in 1976, in the House of Commons, Trudeau noted that any abuse of the EPF arrangement could be "corrected" by the federal government, if necessary.

The federal government cannot make unilateral changes in the EPF program before April 1, 1982 since the Act stipulates that any reductions in the cash portion before that date would require provincial consent. The tax portion is virtually untouchable because the provinces must agree to give back the transferred tax points.

Should the federal government wish to terminate the EPF program, it must give notice of its intent, although just how much is not clear. In 1976 Trudeau made a moral commitment to give three years. A legalistic interpretation, however, gives a minimum of two years and three months.

University administrators are worried about the possibility of drastic changes to EPF. Alan Earp, president of Brock University and the AUCC, urges universities to make their concerns known at both the federal and provincial levels to obviate the danger of a decision being made at the finance minister level without appreciation of the concerns of the educational sector.

In a recent brief to the Prime Minister, the AUCC admits changes to EPF will have to be considered but says any "precipitous" changes could have a serious impact on the financial support of universities. The brief calls for a federal-provincial review of university financing in terms of level and sources of funds. This review would involve consultation with the universities and would be completed no later than the end of 1981.

In the meantime, the brief asks the Prime Minister to respect his 1976 commitment to give three years' notice. This would give all parties concerned time to examine thoroughly federal and provincial expectations and obligations with regard to Canada's universities. ■



# OUR NEXT NOBEL PRIZE

*Getting off Parnassus  
and back to earth*

*By Morris Wayman*

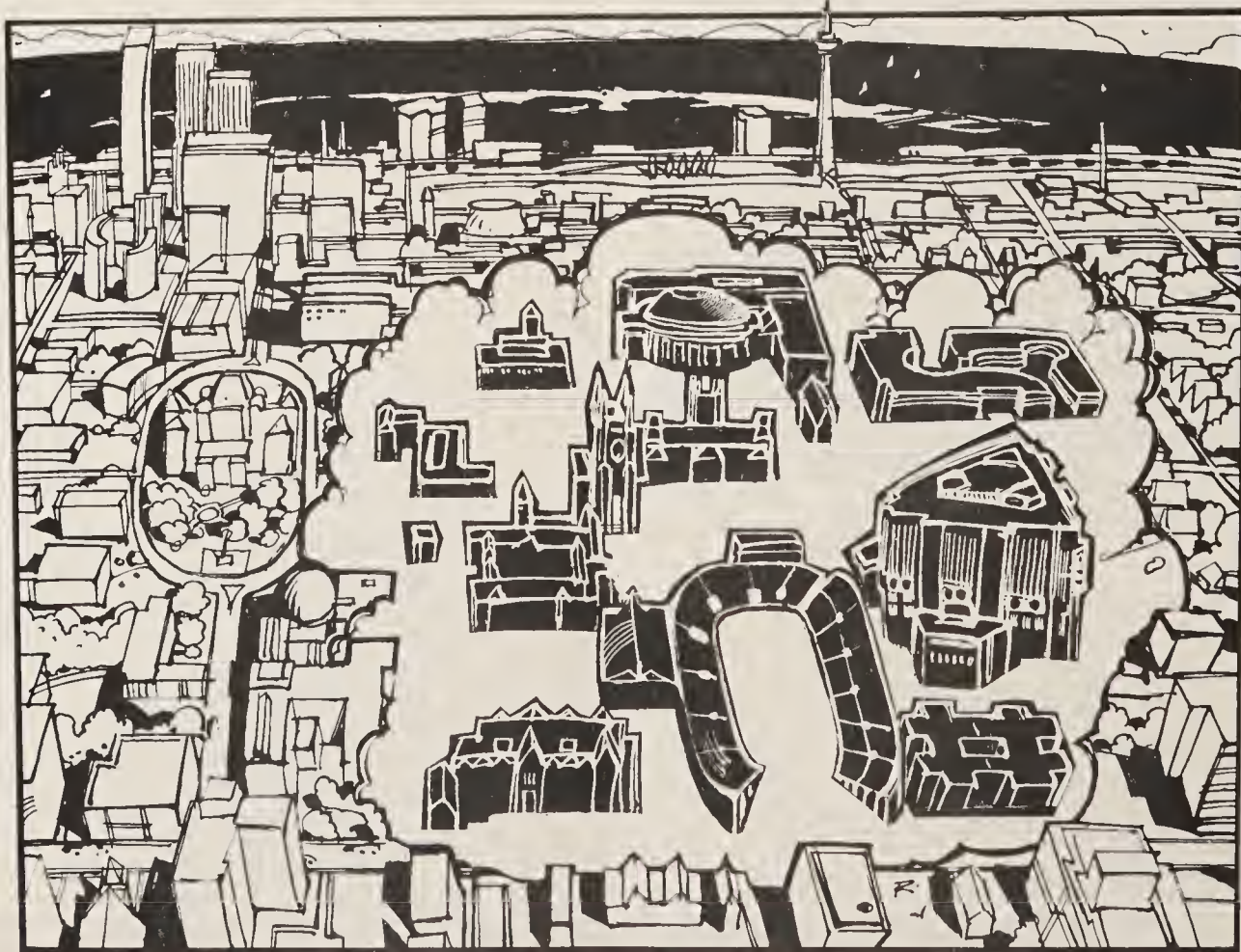
In June of 1923, the Nobel Committee in Stockholm announced its first Canadian awards, to Professor J.J.R. Macleod and Dr. Frederick Grant Banting for their discovery of insulin. Banting was an orthopaedic surgeon deeply interested in diabetes who came here to do this specific research. It worked out well. The University's governors quickly adopted Banting, and also his young assistant Charles Best, and we all know the evolution, from that time on, of U of T's splendid medical research facilities.

Nobel awards are given not only in physiology and medicine but also in chemistry, physics, economics, literature and in peace. However, in the last 57 years no member of the U of T has been awarded a Nobel prize and I am not at all sure that any member of the University has been considered a serious candidate. It is appropriate to ask, why is that so? Why is Toronto not recognized as of world stature?

Professional practice, especially in medicine and in engineering, is evolving rapidly. Some of this is the result of the application of science, as for example in the powerful new diagnostic tools such as the CAT scanner, or in the virtual elimination of bacterial disease by antibiotics,

another gift of science. Both of these medical inventions earned Nobel prizes but only after a great deal of engineering and medical professional inputs had lifted them to the level of practicality. These examples illustrate that when scientists and professionals communicate and work together, progress is astonishingly rapid, almost explosive.

Communication between academic scholars in the humanities, the literary intellectuals, historians, philosophers and the others on the one hand, and the professionals on the other is far more difficult. Indeed, I doubt that it takes place at all. We live in an era of space travel and the new astronomy which has arisen from it, an era which has harnessed the energy within the atom with all its promise of good and evil, an era of genetic engineering and the new, deep understanding of biology at the molecular level: engineering and medical revolutions are unfolding all around us. The problems thrown up by these leaps forward in our power and in our ability to live with nature are human, ethical and philosophical problems: disposal of nuclear and other hazardous wastes, the whole issue of nuclear power, acid rain, industrial growth, urbanization, engineering in Canada's far north, modern communication and information systems, the space program, industrial-



ILLUSTRATIONS BY BILL RUSSELL

ization in the Third World, genetic engineering, even the Toronto Island airport. Consider the new towns we are building in our northern development: yet who decides what kind of human habitation they shall be, how many school desks and hospital beds, shopping centres, and recreation centres, transportation and communication, their aesthetics? These decisions are being made every day by engineers, by default. The "scholars" have withdrawn from the field and left the battles to the engineers.

There are obvious structural problems. Arts professors are not rewarded for teaching service courses to professional students or otherwise involving themselves in professional activity. What they teach would be far removed from their scholarly interests and research. The sad fact is that no literary person can, with any hope of recognition in his own field, research or teach in areas that overlap too closely with the concerns of the professions. There is no literature of medicine, or of engineering — I mean no literary literature.

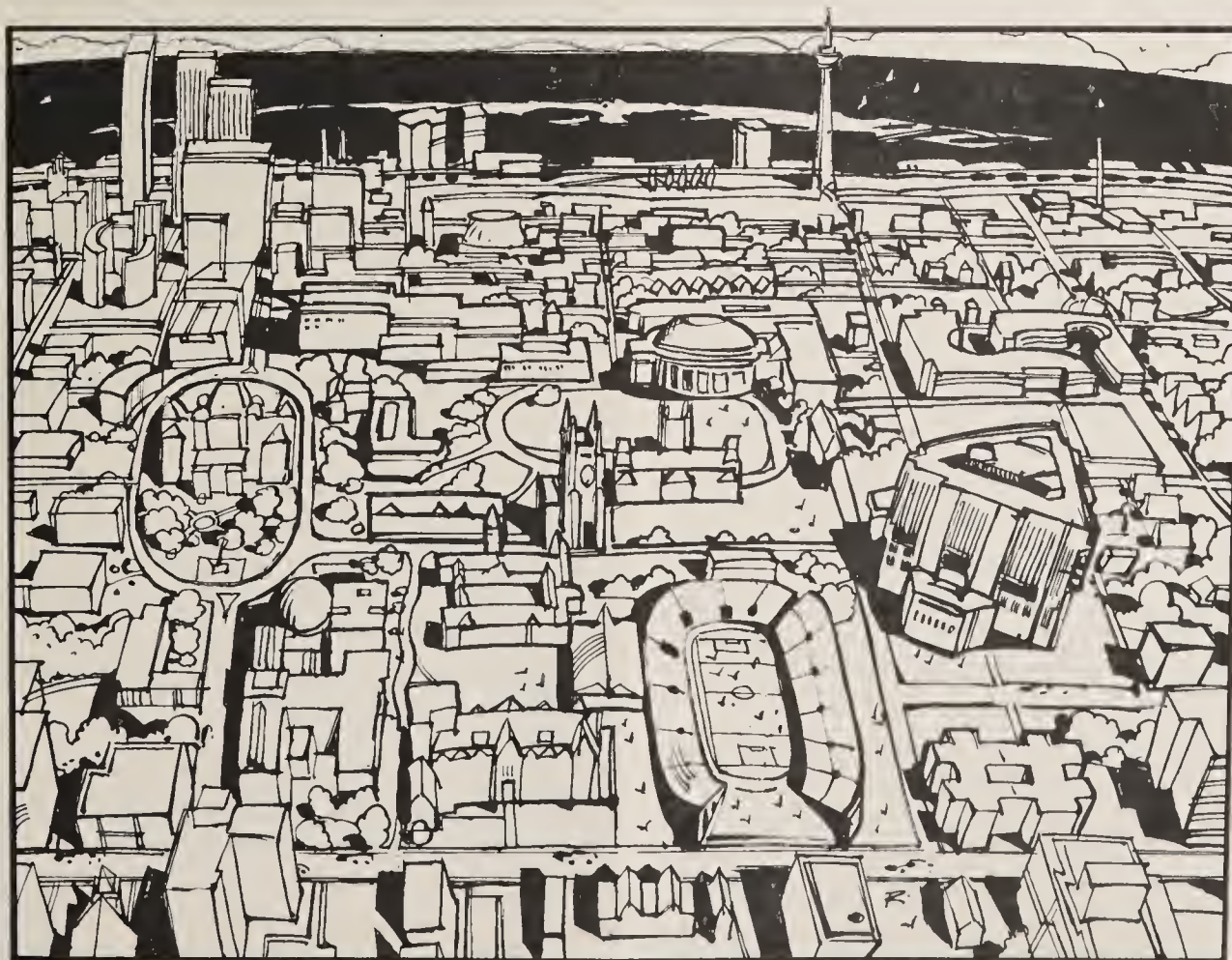
The reverse is not always true. Some medical practitioners are known to be closet poets, and one or two are out in the open. Banting painted some quite acceptable oils. And there is a discipline of art as applied to medicine. There are thus marginal cases of intercultural contact. But until there is a more basic change, engineering professors, for example, will have to teach their own students subjects which impinge closely upon the humanities. This is rather more serious than might appear on the surface: more than half of U of T's undergraduates are preparing for professional practice. And who is to teach the *social* impact of technology and understand it as scholar and practitioner so that man may come to live comfortably with it? Now it is being taught and studied by engineers. Will it ever be taught and studied by those others?

The very recent report of the Rockefeller Foundation's Commission on the Humanities stated that "knowledge of the humanities must be coupled with an understanding of the characteristics of scientific enquiry and technological

change. Liberal education must define scientific literacy as no less important a characteristic of the educated person than reading and writing . . . when questions of value, responsibility and freedom can no longer be seen as falling outside the province of scientific activity, dialogue between scientists and humanists becomes increasingly important". Can U of T's teachers of the humanities qualify and contribute?

We come back to the question about U of T's stature in the world. The heart of the question is the relationship of the scholarly academic to the world around him, to the context in which his research is carried on, to the relevance of his questions to the human condition. My classmate Claude Bissell did us a great disservice in setting as a model for this university a community of scholars perched upon Parnassus. This concept is a hold-over from the dark ages. Without the context, without that relevance to the human condition which gives the immediacy and the excitement to any of the arts and sciences we shall never be truly *of* this world. Parnassus indeed! Is this really the University of Toronto, or is it a university which merely happens to be situated on a piece of Toronto real estate? Should we not be truly a collective of scholars *of* the community, at the service of the community, finding self-realization through the intellectual and emotional rewards of that service through the respect bestowed upon us not only by our learned colleagues but by the larger community of which we are a part?

This is the crux of it. With all the brains we have assembled on this green campus we have not had a Nobel prize in 57 long years, almost three generations. Our one Nobel prize, in medicine, has done wonders for the U of T. Toronto's hospitals, particularly the Toronto General Hospital and the Hospital for Sick Children, already had a tradition of excellence in practice and encouragement of research. The Nobel prize validated this encouragement and led to the Banting and Best Department of Medical



Research, the Medical Sciences Building and an intensified relationship to the teaching hospitals including Sunnybrook, Princess Margaret and the others. The tradition of excellence has been well maintained. If we are to win another prize, it is most likely to be in the medical field. Already we are honoured by the establishment here of the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Toronto unit, planted in Toronto by a man of uncountable wealth who could command what he wanted *where* he wanted it: he chose Toronto. There are eight other units. Construction in Toronto is scheduled for completion by the end of June and then the unit will begin work on collaborative studies with researchers drawn from gastro-intestinal, nutrition and other departments of the teaching hospitals.

Not all of U of T's responses in the medical field deserve applause. The sale of the Connaught Laboratories, leading to its destruction as a world leader in biotechnology by denial of support for true exploratory research, represents a retreat from the determination that established the Medical Sciences Building and the close relationship with the hospitals, a retreat from reality. We ought to buy it back and re-establish its pre-eminence.

If we look abroad at those countries which have been most successful in attaining world stature as measured by Nobel laureates, and here we are speaking of the U.S.A., the U.K., Germany and France, we find one characteristic in common: enormous respect for the academic faculty by the political leadership. There is, for example, constant interchange in the U.S.A. between university faculty and government. University faculty serve on top-level decision-making bodies. Further, "ex's", those who have served government in senior capacities, as politicians, generals or bureaucrats, are welcomed into university professorships. They bring with them influence and knowledge of the power structure. So the university becomes part of the power structure and operates at the leading edge of the concerns and needs of the nation.

There is a third partner, particularly important in the U.K. and Europe, which is industry. How envious I was to discover the Shell Department of Chemical Engineering at Cambridge and to meet the Shell professor in the Courtaulds lounge, etc. It is difficult for us in Canada, where so much of industry is branch plant, to visualize how much universities have contributed to the development of industry and how much industry has contributed to the development of universities in England. It causes us to ask if, because our industries are largely branch plant, we have adopted somewhat of a branch plant attitude ourselves: we are diffident about competing with Cambridge and Harvard. We set our goals too low.

We need desperately to establish a functioning government-industry-university triangle, the triangle which should set the course of development for the country. If the country is weak, it is because this triangle is weak. And the weakest corner is the university. We can strengthen it first by being responsive to the needs of government and industry and this will surely lead them to be responsive to our needs. When they need us, we shall be stronger. We need far greater involvement at all levels in the U.N. and its various agencies, as well as the International Development Research Centre, the Canadian International Development Agency and other vehicles. And this might lead to pushing out a corner of the triangle to become a square, where the

fourth corner is the people themselves, the real here and now community, who are what it is all for.

Let me approach this same problem from another angle. What is the U of T now known for? Who are our greats, and why? The cold fact is that they are basically analysts, commentators on the passing scene, philosophers under bridges. We are not known for people who know how to put it together and make it work. Was it Marx who said, "The point is not to understand the world, but to change it"? Today, Canada is beset with serious political and economic problems, yet we do not find either government or the people generally turning expectant faces toward U of T, confident that useful guidance will be forthcoming. Indeed, such expectations are somewhat preposterous and our easy acceptance of *that* fact exemplifies better than anything else our principal failing.

Let us think now what can be done about it. What should U of T be doing differently? First there is the matter of self-image, of goals, to seek out and foster those people in our University who have the potential for development to world stature and to provide them with the resources they need, be they small — they usually are — or large. A few years ago I attended a lecture on molecular biology by Dr. Har Gobind Khorana at the University of British Columbia. It was a model of lucidity. Gordon Shrum, founder and chancellor of Simon Fraser University, was our host. He told me that beyond question within a few years, Dr. Khorana would be named a Nobelist. But there was no room for him at UBC — they let him go to Wisconsin and sure enough, five years later, Dr. Khorana was awarded the Nobel prize. How utterly foolish of UBC, to have had that man on campus and let him slip away. In setting goals for U of T, we must disregard the critical, analytical overburden of our scholarship and find the creative people, the doers, the performers.

Once we succeed in establishing a creative, productive image in place of a critical, analytical one, then U of T should find the means of relating to the community and first of all to the governing organs of the community. We must be responsive to the needs of government so that government comes not only to value us but to need us. Having established that firmly, we may move with confidence as constructive contributors to Toronto, Ontario, the community in which we live and breathe, and to the international community, the global village in which Toronto is a neighbourhood. Where we do not have the necessary resources within our present work-crew, the people with the spark, the ability and the stature to accomplish these things, we need to seek them out and attract them to join us.

The University of Toronto will achieve world stature when it becomes one with the world, when its concerns are the world's concerns, and when its scholars cease to see themselves as isolated in a protected "community" and become part of *this* community, the community of here and now, the community of the world in which we all live. The prize is to the relevant. ■

---

*Morris Wayman is a professor in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Faculty of Forestry.*

# IMPLANTING A SENSE OF SECURITY

*Click, whistle and slip no more:  
help is on the way for denture-wearers*

*by Pat Ohlendorf*

**I**n a society that equates physical beauty with sparkling white teeth, the prospect of losing them can be traumatic. Worse, pulling the teeth, which are normally embedded two-thirds of their height in the jawbone, causes it to shrink, often at an alarming rate. Over the years, it is not unusual for 60 to 80 per cent of the jawbone to disappear. This is what causes dentures to fit poorly: to click, to whistle, to slip. Some people accept such nuisances but to others their dentures are a private, secret embarrassment. To the nine out of ten North Americans who, by age 65, will wear full or partial dentures, losing one's teeth is so final, so irrevocable. Or is it?

At the University's Faculty of Dentistry, a five-year clinical study is under way to replace dentures with fixed bridges and surgically implanted tooth roots. According to head oral surgeon John Symington and head prosthodontist George Zarb, who run the project, the prostheses become part of the mouth. The patient brushes and flosses them and never takes them out. They are the closest approximation to natural teeth yet devised.

The idea is not new. For 40 or 50 years dentists in the U.S. and Canada have been experimenting with implants in an attempt to help the 10 per cent of denture wearers who, due to bone loss, poor muscular coordination or psychological factors, can no longer wear dentures successfully. For this group, even the sophisticated techniques of oral surgery achieve only partial success. But although the short-term results of these implants have often been impressive, almost without exception they have ended in failure.

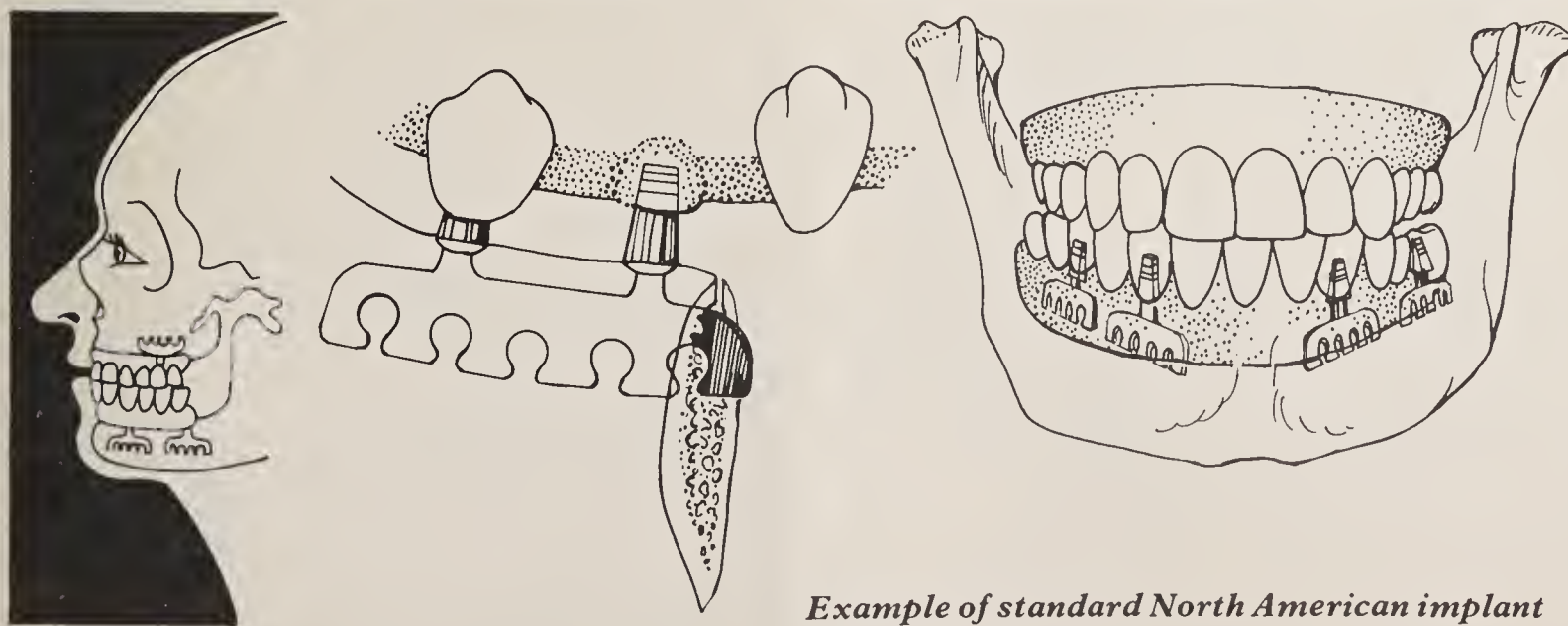
Most North American implants consist of a grillwork of metal, ceramic or acrylic which is tapped into slots in the jawbone with posts protruding through the gum for the attachment of artificial teeth. In theory, new bone should grow around the roots of the implant, holding it firmly in place, and the gum should heal around the posts. But in fact, within six months to three years after surgery, scar tissue encapsulates the foreign material and pushes it out, much as skin eventually pushes out a sliver. Bacteria from the gum wound creep down along the implant into the bone, speeding up the loosening process and causing infection and severe pain.

Drs. Zarb and Symington have treated scores of such patients and over the years have become outspoken critics of trial-and-error approaches to dental implants. "The problem for these patients is both functional and psychological," explains Dr. Symington. "In two years, 20 years of misery have been 'cured'. Then, when the implant fails, more bone has to be removed and it's much harder to fit dentures. The patients are worse off than before."

Adds Dr. Zarb: "None of this work has ever been carried out in a university centre with initial laboratory research. It has taken place outside the arena of scientific scrutiny, without any controls. And as long as patients are desperate enough to try anything, it will go on." At dental schools and among responsible dentists, "implant" has become a dirty word.

Yet these two critics are now running their own implant trial with confidence and enthusiasm. What changed their minds? The painstaking work of Per-Ingvar Brånemark, a Swedish orthopaedic surgeon. In the mid '60s, while

*Pat Ohlendorf is a freelance science writer and editor.*



*Example of standard North American implant*

growing numbers of North American dentists were busy pounding metal into human jaws, Brånemark began a three-year laboratory study on dogs, honing his knowledge of orthopaedics on the jawbone. Patiently, he set out to determine how much stress the bone could take, which materials were most acceptable to the body, what sort of implant design would be stable and how infection could be prevented. Ignored or belittled by Swedish dentists, to whom "implant" was also a dirty word, Brånemark's results were nevertheless so convincing that the Swedish government gave him the money and the go-ahead to begin a 10-year clinical trial on human patients. That study ended in 1978 with extraordinary results: a long-term success rate of over 90 per cent in 350 patients.

There are important differences between Brånemark's method and the North American implants. The material used is pure titanium oxide which is expensive but is light, resistant to corrosion and highly acceptable to biological tissues. Rather than hammering a grillwork of "nails" into the jawbone, Brånemark fashioned the titanium into tiny, individual hollow screws and threaded the bone to receive them. This creates such a complete union between bone and metal that Brånemark coined the term "osseointegration" to describe it. And most significantly, he performed the surgery in two stages. Unlike the conventional approach, in which the roots and the posts for the artificial teeth form one piece and are implanted simultaneously, Brånemark screwed the titanium root into the jawbone first and allowed a full six months for the bone and gum to heal. Then he made a tiny incision in the gum, placed a titanium post in the hollow screw and allowed two weeks for the gum to heal up again. This two-stage process ensures that infection from the gum wound will not seep into the bone, a problem that has doomed most previous implant attempts.

After the surgery is complete, not a denture but a bridge — an accurate replacement of the patient's own teeth and supporting gum tissue — is screwed firmly into the six protruding posts. Unlike dentures, the implant bridges never need to be refitted, for now that the jawbone again has roots to support, its shrinkage is greatly reduced. For Brånemark's patients, this means a new sense of well-being: no more embarrassment, discomfort, or forbidden foods.

In 1978 a committee of experts appointed by the Swedish government — and composed of several harsh critics of implants — reviewed Brånemark's clinical results and recommended that the method be taught in dental schools

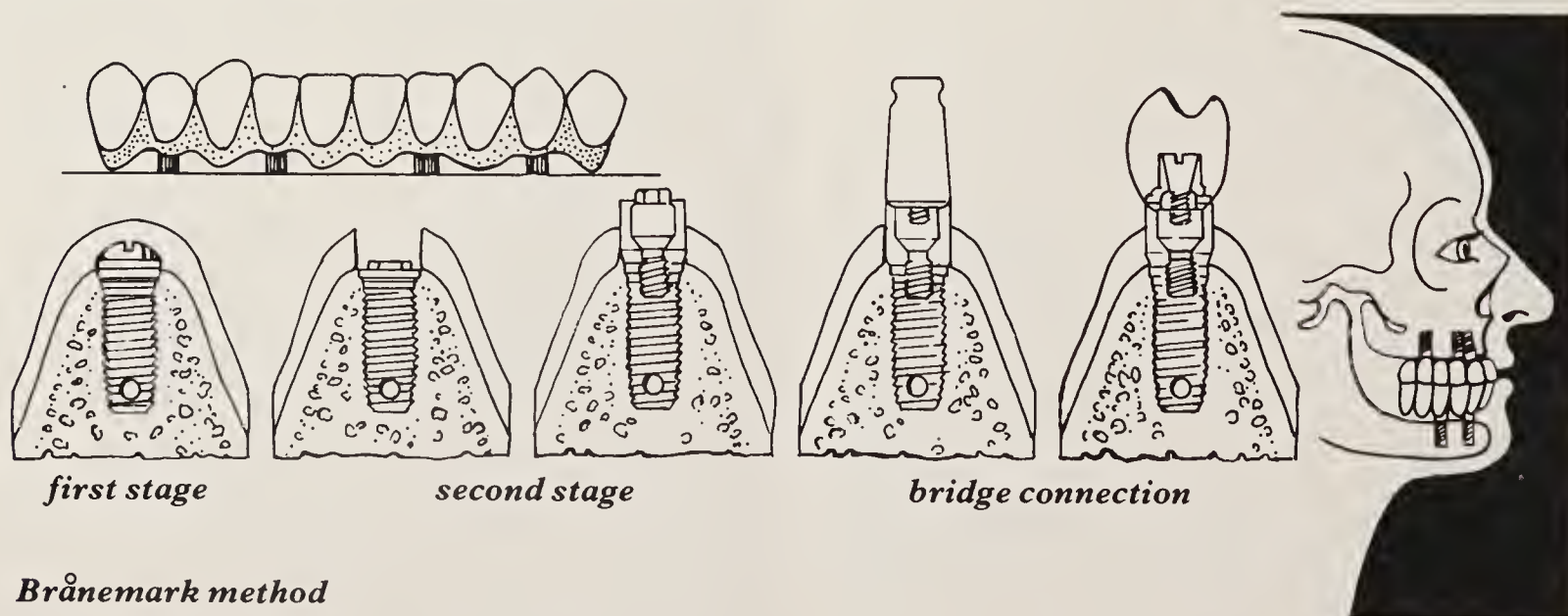
and that national health insurance cover patient costs. But this did not satisfy Brånemark who wanted his work to be verified by other researchers first.

Enter Toronto. Zarb knew about Brånemark's work and correspondence and visits over a three-year period led to the collaboration. "I saw patients who had been wearing the implants successfully for more than 10 years," recalls Symington, "patients for whom I as an oral surgeon could have offered *nothing*." In October 1979 the Toronto team began the first independent clinical trial of Brånemark's method. So far six patients have had their permanent bridges placed by Dr. Zarb, thus completing their treatment, and 12 others are in one of the two stages of healing after surgery by Dr. Symington. The two men plan to treat 45 patients over the five-year period and are still in the process of selecting them. The main criteria for acceptance are severe problems with dentures and high personal motivation.

Although the goal of the Toronto study is to duplicate the Swedish method, Zarb and Symington hope to make original contributions as well. They intend to use the implants in the rehabilitative treatment of patients who have lost portions of their jawbones through cancer, accidents or congenital defects; to refine the design of the bridges, and to experiment with materials that are less expensive than pure titanium. For while the patients in the research project do not pay for their treatment, the cost to the project is about \$5,000 per bridge. That's \$10,000 for a complete set of implants as opposed to \$600 to \$700 for full dentures. The titanium itself is expensive and, because the metal is difficult to cut, the tiny screws, posts and caps must be hand-tooled.

The future of the Swedish implants may well depend upon the contributions of Dr. Zarb and his colleagues in biomaterials. "Until the hardware can be mass-produced," he predicts, "the method will be restricted to the 10 per cent of denture wearers who can't cope with the conventional route. But in the long run — assuming the problems of cost and production can be solved — we hope to be able to offer an alternative to dentures."

In the meantime, for those patients in the Toronto study, life — especially eating — is becoming a series of new adventures. "When we finish the project," says Symington's assistant, surgical nurse Deborah O'Halloran, "we're going to throw a corn-on-the-cob party to celebrate." ■





Alumniana/ By Joanne Strong

# SCARBOROUGH THINKS BOOKS

**M**arch-April on campus. Mud, Mexams and the need to get a job pre-occupy most minds. In pursuit of the latter, 15-17,000 students trek to the Career Counselling and Placement Centre. Here, Rivi Frankle directs what was a job listing service until the job market began to tighten in the late '60s and the University felt a responsibility to help students find work. While it's easy for the specialists, the computer scientists and engineers, who may be picked up during the eight-week period in which more than 300 companies recruit on campus, the University worries about the liberal arts graduate whom it considers one of the country's greatest resources but who lacks specific training. To help, counsellors advise on job opportunities, teach job seeking skills and assist the indecisive make career decisions. Director Frankle blames the lower employment rate for arts graduates on the trend to hire specialists when "often a non-specialist will do and indeed may be more flexible, less limited". The unemployment situation has been exaggerated, she adds. While nerves are taut in April, most graduates will have found a job by June. '79 grads have an unemployment rate of 4.9 per cent, much lower than the national average. Since

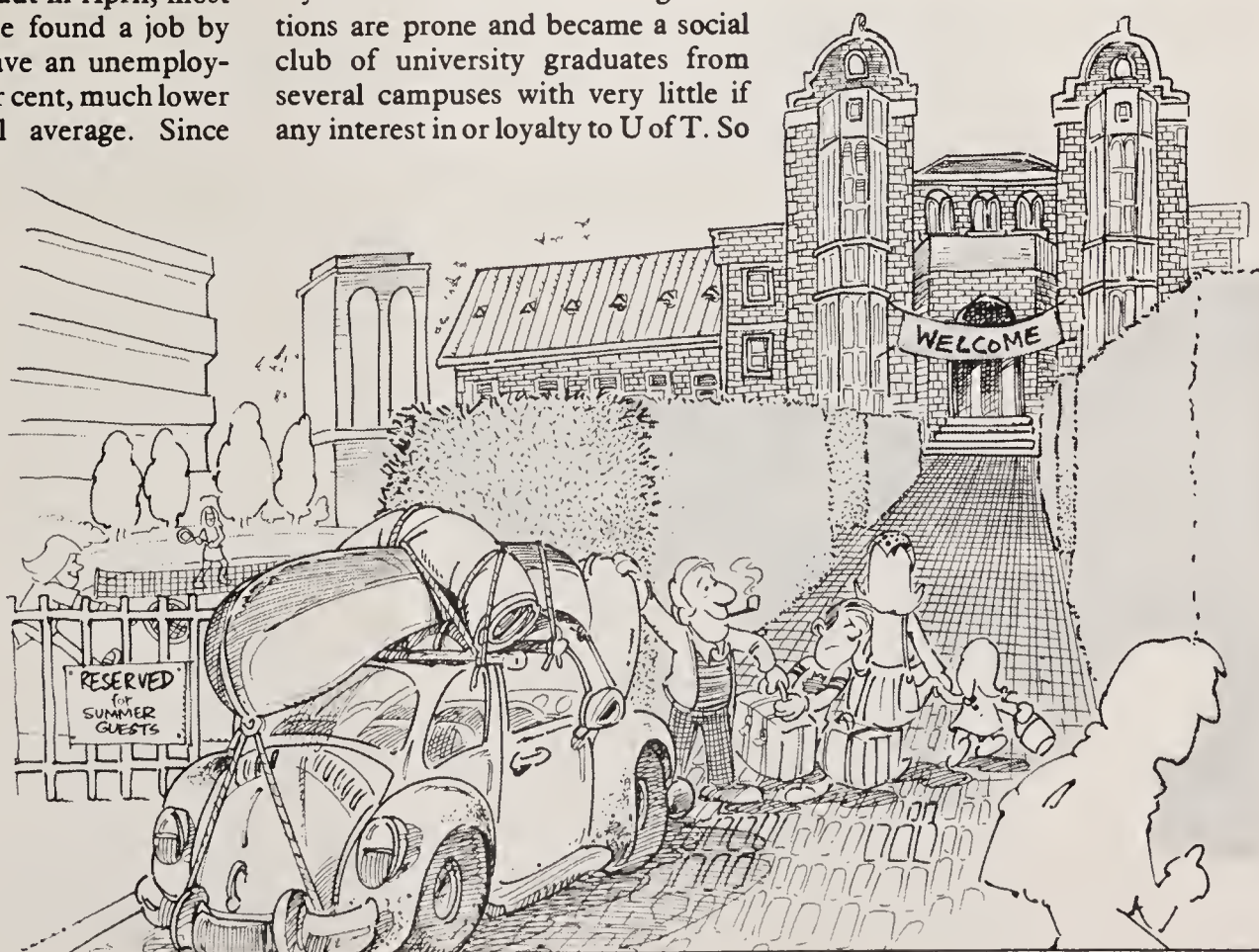


career decisions and unemployment may strike more than once, alumni may take advantage of the career counselling service — and alumni employers with positions to fill. For information, call 978-2537.

The first Young Alumni Club formed a year or so ago took one of those mysterious turns to which organizations are prone and became a social club of university graduates from several campuses with very little if any interest in or loyalty to U of T. So

the Alumni Association is going to try again. An extensive search has been in progress for representatives from every constituency class that has graduated in the last five years. Those that were contacted met Feb. 23 to form an all new young alumni program. Young graduates interested in becoming involved should contact Glenna Sims at Alumni House, telephone 978-8990.

One of the pluses of being a university alumnus or alumna is that nearly all Canadian universities will let you put up at a residence when travelling in the summer. It's certainly a low cost way to "do" Canada. Organized to include families, the Accommodate Yourself Plan offers overnight or longer room/apartments and/or board. By hopping from college to college campus you can go to the Maritimes or westward as far as Vancouver. Or you can stay put a while in college-owned resort facilities. The plan is about 25 per cent of the cost of hotel or motel. Booklet with complete details and



## Canadian Perspectives expands

The popular Senior Alumni lectures series, "Canadian Perspectives", has expanded to two parallel series of five lectures each. Both will continue the successful format of informal, daytime, academically-oriented lectures and discussions with outstanding U of T faculty members.

### Canadian Perspectives, Spring 1981

#### SERIES I

Wednesday mornings, April 8 to May 6

9.30 a.m. to 12 noon

#### Topics:

Prof. D.S. Scott on the role of hydrogen in the coming electrical-hydrogen age.

Prof. J.D. Holmes on Canadian-American relations.

Prof. Ezra Schabas on music.

Marian Engel, writer-in-residence, on Canadian writing today.

Prof. David Love on forest management.

#### SERIES II

Monday afternoons, April 6 to May 4

1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

#### Topics:

Prof. J.B. French on space exploration.

Prof. Victor Falkenheim on political trends in China, 1975-1980.

Prof. Kay Armatage on women's studies at U of T.

Prof. David Nowlan on mobility and transportation.

Prof. A.T.R. Powell on urban politics.

Each series will be held in the media room (179) of University College and will include one luncheon. Registration fee for each series is \$15 per person; please make cheques payable to UTAA-Senior Alumni.

*For further information and, to avoid disappointment, to be registered in either or both series (please specify): Department of Alumni Affairs, 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1; telephone (416) 978-8991.*

addresses of whom to write at each university for reservations may be obtained for \$1 by writing Alumni House, 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1. No home should be without this guide to reasonably priced summer digs.

Lieutenant-governor, the Hon. John Laird, held a reception in honour of students from the University of North Carolina and their U of T student hosts this winter. The students were visiting campus on a four-day exchange program, an annual event for almost 25 years. No seminars on U.S.-Canadian relations but dinner at the President's house, skating, cross-country skiing and a *déjeuner français* at St. Joseph's College. U of T students visited North Carolina in the fall.

U.C. Alumni have approved up to \$2,800 for a Canadian studies admission scholarship of \$700, renewable while the student is fulfilling the requirements of the specialist program. Among current Canadian studies projects is three weeks of showings of National Film Board films, concluding with a symposium, March 20-22.

Scarborough area residents and businesses are being asked to dip into

## Alumni College weekend in Toronto

During the weekend of May 29 to 31, alumni are invited back to the campus for the Alumni College. What a way to spend a weekend!

We will explore various aspects of the general theme "Soundings in the '80s". The academic chairman of the college will be Chancellor George Ignatieff who will also examine "Canada in the North-South Dialogue". Other faculty members and their topics will be: Derek Mendes da Costa, professor of law and chairman of the Ontario Law Reform Commission, "Law Reform Including Family Law"; John Runnalls, professor of energy studies, "Energy: Issues and Options"; and Professors Allan Borodin and John Mylopoulos of the Department of Computer Science, "Computers: Teaching, Research and Applications".

The 1981 Alumni College promises to be as intellectually stimulating and socially enjoyable as its predecessor.

The fee for the college is \$100 per person for the program which will include four lectures, six meals and a social evening. Residence is optional and available for \$34 for a single, \$44 for a double, for two nights.

*For further information and to receive our brochure: Department of Alumni Affairs, 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1; telephone (416) 978-8991.*



their pockets over the next several months to come up with \$300,000 toward funding of the planned \$2.7 million Scarborough College library. The campaign is under the leadership of Thomas P. Abel, administrative partner with Clarkson Gordon Co. in Scarborough, and St. Clair Balfour, chairman of Southam Press, managing chairman of Update and a government appointee on Governing Council. Many members of the college's associates, a Scarborough based advisory group to the college, are also actively participating. The other \$2.4 million is expected from Scarborough College students, the U of T and the Ontario government.

UTAA reports that 901 U of T watches were sold through the one-time-offer-project for a profit of more than \$27,000 to the association... that Heather Spry has been appointed carillonneur. The Toronto organist and choir director knows the Soldiers' Tower carillon well — she was University carillonneur, 1977-79... that the faculty liaison dinner will be held at Hart House, April 8. This party honours U of T's outstanding academic staff and at it the University version of the Oscar, the Alumni-Faculty Award, will be presented to the professor who has served U of T and the community with outstanding distinction.

## Coopers & Lybrand

chartered accountants providing the full range of financial and business services in 21 Canadian cities, and 90 countries around the world through Coopers & Lybrand (International).

## Price Waterhouse & Co.

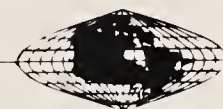
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

|          |             |             |           |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| HALIFAX  | SCARBOROUGH | WINDSOR     | CALGARY   |
| QUEBEC   | MISSISSAUGA | THUNDER BAY | EDMONTON  |
| MONTREAL | HAMILTON    | WINNIPEG    | VANCOUVER |
| OTTAWA   | KITCHENER   | SASKATOON   | VICTORIA  |
| TORONTO  | LONDON      |             |           |

## THORNE RIDDELL

Chartered Accountants

Offices throughout Canada



Box 262, Commercial Union Tower  
Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Canada M5K 1J9

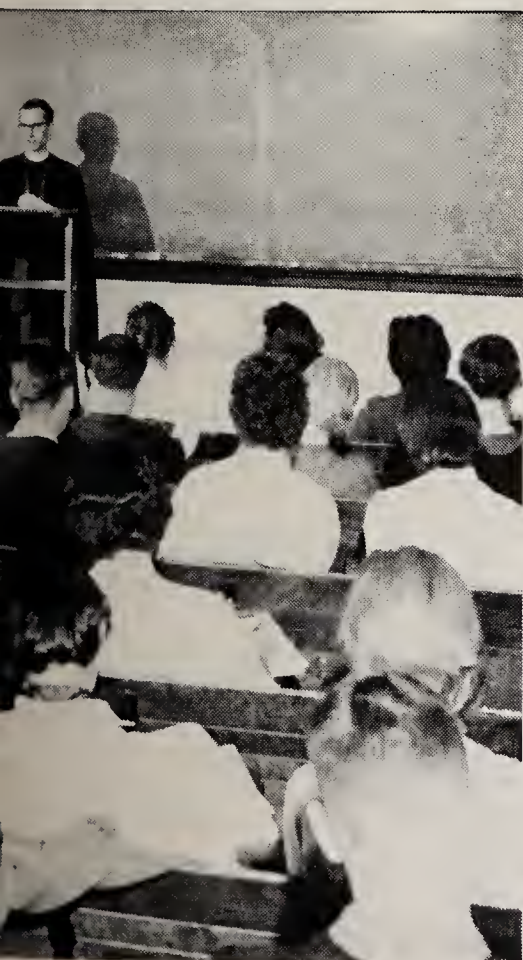
International firm **KMG** Klynveld Main Goerdeler

## Where are they now?

The University tries to keep in touch with its alumni for a variety of reasons, for example, to ensure that they receive *The Graduate*. However, we have lost contact with many of them because we do not have their *current addresses*. If you know the whereabouts of anyone on the following list, could you please send the information to Alumni Records, 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, or telephone 978-2139. Your assistance will be appreciated.

*Faculty of Medicine (MD)*  
J. William Leachman (36);  
Joseph Lederman (39);  
Dennis Sai-Tat Leung (76);  
Harry H. Levine (49);  
Mesulam M. Littner (41);  
Norman Lloyd (58);  
Cornelius A. MacDonald (34);  
Douglas B. MacLaren (37);  
Hartley E. Manning (31);  
Norman C. Marlowe (49);  
Jean Margaret Matheson (55);

John Andrew Lawson McCullough (34);  
R. Leslie McDonald (40);  
James G. McKinnon (58);  
Cyril Rankine McLean (33);  
Hilda E. McNamara (33);  
Freda E. McQueen (56);  
John Albert Meyer (46);  
Richard J. Moore (52);  
Gaynor D. Morrow (79);  
Paul Moses (41);  
John Harold Mowbray (48);  
Erik Munck (56);  
J. Spencer Munroe (55);  
Norman L. Murray (31);  
Janice E. Narvey (70);  
Clayton L.A. Natta (61);  
Stanley L. Neiman (59);  
John William Newman (44);  
Samuel Noble (40);  
Gregory Nocent (79);  
Nwonye Otue (53);  
Maxwell Pasternak (36);  
Robert D. Patchell (44);  
Lorne M. Phillips (42);  
Byron H. Porter (32);  
Donald M. Postel (46);  
David Obahi Buenor Puplampu (67);  
Louis I. Quitt (52);  
Benjamin Raxlen (37).

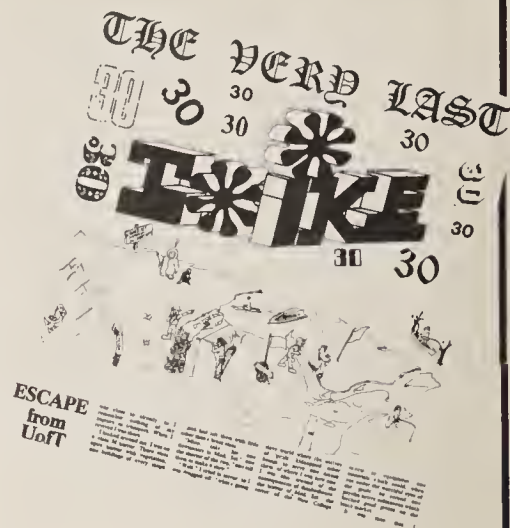


PHOTOGRAPH BY HERB NOTT & CO. LTD.

## Toike Oike: requiescat in pace

Its fans saw it as irreverent and outrageous, well within the fine tradition of undergraduate humour. Its foes — and there were many — viewed the *Toike Oike* as no laughing matter. They felt the engineering students' newspaper degraded women, homosexuals and ethnic minorities, a view that was shared by the Ontario Human Rights Commission which urged the University in December to ban the paper from campus. Instead, the *Toike* decided to bow out quietly after 70 years of publication, a victim of dwindling support and changing values. It began as an Engineering Society election circular in 1911, then served a long spell as an information news-sheet before establishing itself in the '60s as the only University newspaper devoted exclusively to campus humour and parody, a tricky genre at

its best. But the '70s brought a shift in the *Toike* and increasingly it was criticized for bad taste, not to mention bad writing. In the past year, women's groups on campus protested against what they regarded as unacceptable material in the paper by depositing bundles of an offending issue on President James Ham's desk, by mounting a campaign to boycott advertising, and by calling for the paper to be run off campus. Earlier in this school year, the *Toike's* editor made a public plea for contributions and promised to clean up his act. But it was too late. The final issue of the *Toike Oike* on Jan. 9 carried an editorial headed "We Capitulate. That's it. The end." in which the remaining staff explained that "we have found ourselves to be the centre of attention in a controversy that has grown entirely out of proportion. As a result of this undue pressure, a number of editors have resigned and many long-time staffers have disappeared, presumably never to be seen again."



The sign-off message concludes: "It is unfortunate to see a publication like the *Toike Oike*, one with such a rich history, suspend publication. But circumstances beyond our control have forced us to shut down. We, the remaining editors and staffers of the *Toike Oike*, wish to thank all those who contributed their time, effort, and talent to the paper over the years."

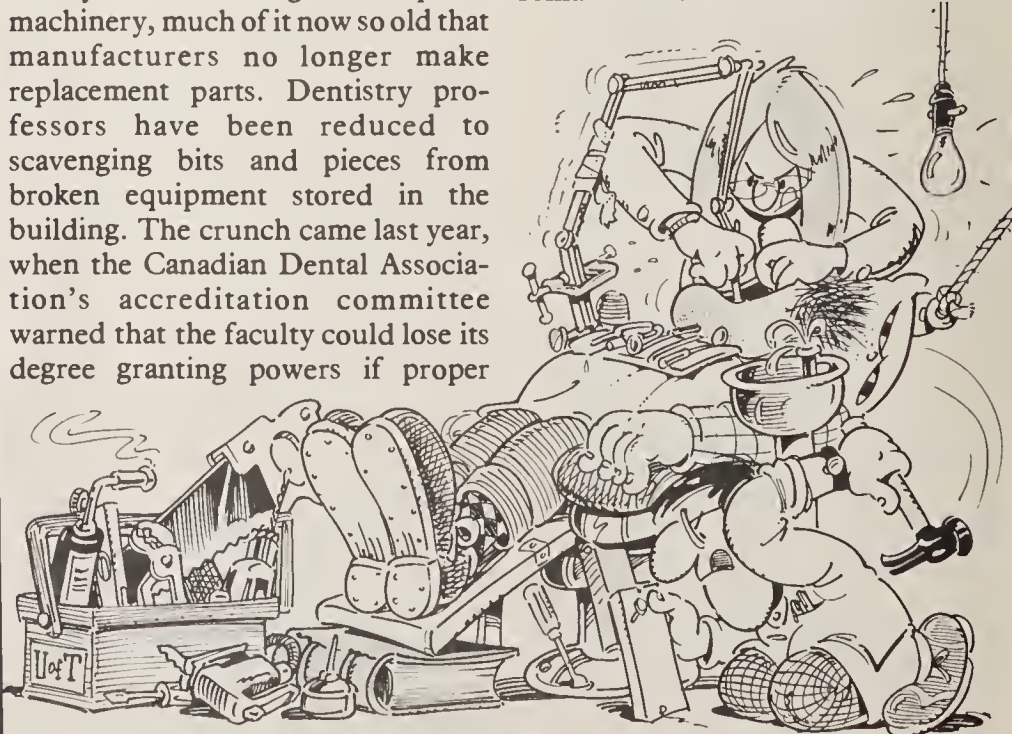
## Listening to the sound of silents

Professor Barrie Hayne wants to get behind-the-scenes of the silent film era. That's why he's studying lip reading at an evening class at a Toronto high school. Hayne, associate chairman for undergraduate studies in the Department of English, wants to know when subtitles don't reflect what the actors really said: "I'm trying to put myself back into the mind set of silent cinema audiences," Hayne explains. "In that era, filmgoers watched more closely and could see more clearly. They were more attuned to facial movements and body language. Now, in order to study silent film, people have to be educated away from the habit of listening." Surprises are in store. Hayne cites the example of the silent film *Three Weeks*, starring Conrad Nagle and Aileen Pringle. The stars are clasped in a passionate embrace with a suitably gushy subtitle. But soon after the film's release, outraged letters (most of them from deaf cinema goers) poured in to the studio. It seems the subtitle hadn't quite filled the bill. Pringle's actual words: "Drop me, you bastard, and I'll break your neck."

## Dentistry rescued by \$11.5 millions

When the Faculty of Dentistry set up operations in its Edward Street building in 1957, dentists worked standing up, patients sat upright, and there was no dental assistant standing by. Today's dentistry students are still working in the same cramped quarters on now out-moded equipment. One of the faculty's big complaints is that there has been no money in the budget to update machinery, much of it now so old that manufacturers no longer make replacement parts. Dentistry professors have been reduced to scavenging bits and pieces from broken equipment stored in the building. The crunch came last year, when the Canadian Dental Association's accreditation committee warned that the faculty could lose its degree granting powers if proper

equipment wasn't installed. Now, the Ontario government has come to the rescue with a long-awaited \$11.5 million grant. Dentistry's Dean Richard Ten Cate says the funds will pay for \$2 million of new equipment and the addition of 21,000 square feet to the premises. The plan calls for a five-storey tower beside the existing structure with the top two floors of the new building extending over the old. About 7,000 square feet will be given over to teaching, 5,000 will be used for office space, and the remainder for dental research.



## Medium was Memorial for McLuhan

The medium was a memorial tribute Jan. 29 at Convocation Hall. The message was one of enduring respect for a man named Marshall McLuhan, who translated the electronic age for

the rest of us. In his tribute to his long-time friend and colleague, Rev. John Kelly, former president of St. Michael's, said: "His life was filled with awe, the launching pad of enquiry. He was overwhelmed with the wonder and the marvel of the universe. The bored, in his mind, were asleep. To be awake was to be in dialogue with reality, taught by it,

## Fond farewell at Convocation Hall

fulfilled by it, constantly challenged by it." And from former U of T president Claude Bissell, recalling early morning telephone calls: "There would be no ritual introduction, no opportunity to exchange pleasantries, no academic or domestic gossip. Marshall would begin with his most recent 'probe'. 'By the way, did you know that the North American goes out to be alone and stays in to be social and that, for the European, it's the exact reverse?' Well, I didn't know, and I would wait for the explanation that was patiently and confidently given." Former president of the University of Western Ontario D. Carlton Williams recalled: "I was present on the occasion when Marshall, leading a discussion about TV, standing beside the fireplace in the room the seminar used in St. Mike's, one arm on the mantelpiece and thoughtfully gesturing with the other, first said rather pensively, 'well, of course, really, the medium is the message'. No blinding lights flashed, no one shouted 'Eureka' but everyone's attention was caught by this unusual if casually made remark . . . The seminar then, was the launching pad from which Marshall began his famous 'probes', and no spacecraft, no Voyager II, ranged farther than he, nor discovered as much."



## Miscellaneous & other items

School of Graduate Studies vice-dean David Nowlan becomes the man in the financial hot seat July 1 when he takes over Harry Eastman's post as the University's vice-president (research and planning) and registrar. As vice-president, he will be responsible for strategies to ensure optimum channelling of University funds. As registrar, he will oversee admissions and enrolment processes for the U of T's 46,000 student body . . . University Professor Maurice Careless has been appointed chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada which advises the federal government on matters of national historic and architectural interest. Careless is author of *Canada, Story of Challenge* and *Brown of the Globe* . . . Duncan Green will leave his job as

director of education for the City of Toronto to become the University's new director of the School of Continuing Studies. Green, whose official starting date is July 1, has also been appointed a professor in the Faculty of Education . . . Harald Bohne, director of the U of T Press, has received the 1980 Eve Orpen award for publishing excellence. Bohne was cited for his continuing contribution to the industry and his successful plan to save the McGill-Queen's University Press which had been scheduled to close before the U of T Press stepped in last year . . . Daniel Vincent, a fourth year history student at Victoria College, is one of 11 Canadians to receive a Rhodes scholarship for two years at Oxford. He plans to study philosophy, politics and economics. Vincent is a junior Varsity rower, a member of Victoria's student government and a former debater.

## The 10.1 per cent solution

President James Ham describes the provincial government's 10.1 per cent increase in university funding for next year as encouraging but warns that budgeting is still going to be "tough and cruel". The increase, up from 7.2 per cent in the current year, comes closer to expected inflation than in recent years but falls short of the 12.4 per cent recommended by the government's own advisory body on university affairs. The province also announced a 10 per cent increase in tuition fees which universities must charge students or bear the brunt of lower revenues. This maintains the students' share of costs at about 15 per cent. Universities will again be allowed to set their fees up to 10 per cent higher than this but, at press time, there was no indication whether U of T would exercise the additional levy.

# Presidents' Committee

The Presidents' Committee of the University of Toronto is an association of donors who contribute \$1,000 or more in one calendar year to the University.

This special group of men and women has become a vital force in the University. The committee symbolizes the members' dedication to foster similar commitment among other individuals, thus ensuring continued financial support for the University.

The group has grown from 151 charter members in 1977 to 268 members in 1980, an increase of 77

per cent. In 1979, the committee numbered 225 members.

As an expression of the University's appreciation, President James M. Ham will host the committee's fourth annual formal dinner, for 1980 members, on April 9.

For information on joining the Presidents' Committee, please telephone (416) 978-2171 or write to the chairman, C. Malim Harding, at the Department of Private Funding, 455 Spadina Avenue, Room 305, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1.

## Members

John N. Abell\*, Toronto; D. Miller Alloway\*, Don Mills; Kenneth B. Andras\*, Toronto; Melvyn G. Angus, Montreal; Rose Burgess Anthony, Port Lambton, Ont.; W.A. Arbuckle\*, Oakville.

Mrs. Paul Baker\*, Toronto; Ronald C. Bales, Beaconsfield, Que.; Mrs. St. Clair Balfour, Toronto; Helen Barron, Toronto; Thomas J. Bata, Don Mills; Mary J. Beattie\*, Mountain, Ont.; Alexander E. Bedard\*, Toronto; Dr. Margaret E. Bickle\*, Niagara Falls; Prof. Claude T. Bissell, Toronto; Prof. Vincent W. Bladen, Toronto; Bernard J. Bomers\*, Toronto; Prof. John Bossons\*, Toronto; Edmund C.

Bovey, C.M.\*, Willowdale; Thomas J. Bradbury\*, Toronto; W.H. Broadhurst, Toronto; Dr. & Mrs. Alan Bruce-Robertson, Toronto; David E. Buck, Toronto; Dorothy Shaver Bullen, Toronto; Mr. & Mrs. C.F.W. Burns, King City, Ont.; John W. Burrows\*, Calgary; Mrs. E.G. Burton Sr., Toronto; Prof. Ian Burton\*, Toronto; Mrs. R. Burton, Mississauga; W. Elizabeth Burton\*, Guelph.

J. Leo Cahill, Mississauga; J. Edwin Carter, Brookline, N.H.; Irwin Cass\*, Toronto; Jennie Cass\*, Toronto; Dr. C. John Chacko\*, Kamloops; Wallace G. Chalmers, Toronto; William G. Charlton, Dundas; H. Spencer Clark, Scarborough; Prof. M.B.E. Clarkson, Toronto; Hon. Mr. Justice Frederick T. Collins, Westmount, Que.; Sydney C. Cooper, Toronto; W.J. Corcoran, Kleinburg, Ont.

C. William Daniel\*, Toronto; John Barker Davies\*, Toronto; Miranda Davies, London, Eng.; Jane W. Deyman\*, Peterborough; Hon. Mr. Justice W.A. Donohue, Sarnia; Margaretta Drake, Glencoe, Ill.; Prof. Ian M. Drummond\*, Toronto; Agnes Dunbar, Don Mills; Her Honour Sidney Dymond\*, Toronto.

R. Alan Eagleson, Q.C., Toronto; Dr. John R. Evans, Toronto.

William A. Farlinger, Toronto; Gordon M. Farquharson, Toronto; Prof. William O. Fennell, Toronto; Dr. John B. Firstbrook\*, Ottawa; Gordon N. Fisher, Toronto; George B. Cardinal Flahiff, Winnipeg; Goldwin Sylvester French, Toronto.

Alan Osler Gibbons, Ottawa; G. Gordon Gilchrist, M.P.\*, Scarborough; Ernest C. Goggio\*, Whitefish Bay, Wis.; Wolfe D. Goodman, Q.C., Toronto; Duncan

L. Gordon, Toronto; Dorothy F. Graham, Maple, Ont.; Neil Douglas Graham, Toronto; Prof. Victor E. Graham, Victoria; Kenneth D. Greaves\*, Willowdale; Robert Greven\*, Mississauga; John W. Griffin, Toronto.

Meta and Irwin Haladner, Toronto; John Paul Hamilton, Toronto; Prof. Helen Hardy, Toronto; Dr. E. Ross Harris\*, Kirkland Lake; Prof. Robin S. Harris, Toronto; William C. Harris, Toronto; William L. Hayhurst, Q.C., Toronto; George O. Hayman\*, London, Ont.; H.V. Hearst, Q.C., Toronto; Gerald R. Heffernan\*, Whitby; Mary G. Heintzman, Toronto; Hon. Paul T. Hellyer\*, Toronto; Allan Heyworth, Don Mills; David C. Higginbotham\*, Toronto; Dr. John W. Hilborn, Deep River; Dr. Irwin M. Hilliard, Scarborough; Prof. Helen S. Hogg, Toronto; Gerald C.J. Hollyer\*, Willowdale; Prof. Thomas E. Hull\*, Toronto; Mrs. W.R.B. Humphries, Willowdale.

Richard A. Irwin, London, Ont.; Samuel M. Irwin, Toronto.

Frederic L.R. Jackman\*, Toronto; Eugene E. Jacobs, Woodbridge, Ont.; William F. James, Toronto; Norman F. Jewison, Caledon East, Ont.; Prof. W. McAllister Johnson, Toronto.

R. James Kane, Toronto; Rev. John M. Kelly, Toronto; I.F.T. Kennedy, Toronto; Prof. John P.B. Kenyon\*, Toronto; C. Mackenzie King, Toronto; J.M.M. Kirkwood\*, Toronto; Murray B. Koffler, Willowdale.

R.G.N. Laidlaw\*, Toronto; John E. Langdon, Toronto; Frederick Robert Lepper\*, Scarborough; W. James D. Lewis, Toronto; Dr. Viola L. Lobodowsky, Toronto; Robert B. Loughlan, Toronto; Miss Willie Ann Luckett, (in memoriam).

A. Byron MacDonald, Toronto; Hon. Donald S. Macdonald, Toronto; Nona M. Macdonald, Toronto; James W. MacLaren, Willowdale; Georgina Madott\*, Toronto; Rev. John G. Maskey, Gravenhurst; Mr. and Mrs. A.E.P. Matthews, Essex, Eng.; F. Beverley Matthews, Esq., Q.C., Toronto; Rev. Edmund J. McCorkell, (deceased); Madge McCormick, Windsor; H. John McDonald, Islington; Donald G. McGorman\*, Dresden, Ont.; W. James McMahan\*, Mississauga; Hugh J. Meagher\*, Toronto; Hugh J. Middleton, Toronto; Paul H. Mills, Q.C., Toronto; Ralph Mills, Q.C., Toronto; Ralph S. Misener, St. Catharines; Dr. Hans Christian Mittag\*, Dusseldorf, West Germany; John A. Mullin, Q.C.,

## 1980 Presidents' Committee Executive

C. Malim Harding, chairman  
Toronto  
St. Clair Balfour  
Toronto  
Ralph Barford  
Toronto  
Arthur J.E. Child  
Calgary  
J. Peter Gordon  
Mississauga  
James M. Ham, O.C.  
Toronto  
Prof. F. Kenneth Hare  
Toronto  
William B. Harris  
Toronto  
Edwin H. Heeney  
Toronto  
Robert W. Korthals  
Toronto  
Prof. D. Ian Lancashire  
Toronto

Mansfield, Ont.; Daniel J. Murphy, Q.C., Goderich; Harold J. Murphy, Q.C., Toronto.

Gerald A. Nash, Q.C., Welland; Garry W. Nicholson, Calgary; Dean Vidar J. Nordin, Toronto.

Dr. M. Justin O'Brien, Toronto; Edmond G. Odette, Don Mills; Louis L. Odette, Don Mills; Rev. G.D. O'Gorman, Toronto; Yoshihisa Okamatsu, Kyoto, Japan; Ian W. Outerbridge, Q.C.\*, Toronto.

Dr. Thomas J. Pashby\*, Don Mills; Kenneth W. Peacock, Toronto; Dr. L. Bradley Pett, Victoria; Helen D. Phelan, Toronto; Paul Phelan\*, Toronto; Ronald A.J. Pigott, Oakville; Aileen M. Piper, Toronto; Dr. Marion G. Powell\*, Toronto; Roger I. Priddle\*, Toronto; B.H. Rieger, Toronto; John H.C. Riley, Santa Rosa, Cal.; Edward S. Rogers, Toronto; Tiit T. Romet\*, Don Mills; Margaret E. Ross\*, Ottawa; Sy Ruben\*, Toronto; Herbert W. Rugg, Islington; Mary M. Rugg, Islington; Prof. M. Evelyn Rugg, Toronto.

Dr. Roberto Santalo, Toronto; Dr. Rickey Kanee Schachter\*, Toronto; Dr. E.A. Sellers, Coldwater, Ont.; Mrs. E.A. Sellers, Coldwater, Ont.; Owen Shime, Q.C., Toronto; Rev. Lawrence K. Shook, Toronto; Sylvia Simon\*, Toronto; Jane Smith\*, Toronto; Samuel Sorbara\*, Downsview; Beverley and Wilson Southam, Aylmer, Que.; Alastair Stevenson, Islington; Prof. Boris P. Stoicheff\*, Toronto; Mrs. A.K. Stuart, Toronto; Rev. Peter J. Swan, Toronto; John H. Sword, Toronto.

Burnett M. Thall, Toronto; Col. Frederick A. Tilston, V.C., Kettleby, Ont.; John A. Tory, Q.C., Toronto; Robert W. Tracy, London, Ont.; William I.M. Turner Jr.\*, Montreal; Peter Merrick Turner\*, Muskegon, Mich.; William O. Twaits, Toronto.

Nora E. Vaughan, Toronto.

Lillian O. Walkley, Kelowna; Jean R. West, Toronto; James W. Westaway, Toronto; Allan White\*, Hermosa Beach, Cal.; W.P. Wilder, Toronto; D.G. Willmot, King City, Ont.; Prof. J. Tuzo Wilson, Toronto; Mansiel R. Wilson\*, St-Philippe d'Argenteuil, Que.; Rose Wolfe, Willowdale; Prof. Alan D. Wolfson\*, Toronto; Katherine Wolfson\*, Paterson, N.J.

Jennings D. Young, Toronto.

And those donors who prefer to remain anonymous.

\* new member

## Letters

# "UNLOVELY & UNCIVILIZED"

I enjoy receiving *The Graduate* both as an alumna of Vic (6T3) and as an associate professor in the drama department of a sister university. However, I must tell you that my loyalty to the University of Toronto is severely strained these days by President James Ham's repeated suggestions that the survival of U of T depends on closing up to "six smaller universities" (editorial, Nov./Dec. 1980). Previously, he had named Brock as a suitable target.

Cannibalism is an unlovely and uncivilized custom. Surely in the 1980s it is no longer necessary to defend pluralistic forms of education. Ontario once had a sophisticated view of universities, their responsibilities to individual students, to research and as cultural and resource centres for communities all over the province. That vision is fading at the governmental level. What universities should be doing is fighting hard in every way to retain the diversity and restore the quality of their institutions. Rather than mimic the federal-provincial arena of politics they should refuse to be baited into fratricidal wars.

U of T has alumni teaching in universities and colleges in every corner of Ontario. They may well be as troubled as I am when the president of their alma mater, however rhetorical or ironic his intent, puts this kind of suggestion on record. Will our Varsity donations help to finance campaigns to shut down a half-dozen other institutions?

M.J. Miller  
Brock University

*President Ham, to illustrate the plight of Ontario's universities, stated on one occasion that their funding level could be brought up to the national average if either the University of Toronto or six smaller universities were closed. This dramatic instance of playing with figures has been repeated by others including The Graduate in the Nov./Dec. editorial.*

*The earlier suggestion that Brock be closed was made, to the best of our knowledge, by the Ontario Council on University Affairs, an advisory body*

*to the provincial government. Brock was not alone, the council also suggested closing Trent.*  
Editor.

The story of the teaching of French in the University from 1853 on is taking shape but needs sharper lights and shadows that could best come from former students in any college who have vivid recollections of courses, teachers or incidents involving pain, pleasure or (dare we hope?) amusement.

Contributions, preferably prompt, terse, precise and explicit, will be gratefully received with anonymity guaranteed by the editor, Prof. C.D. Rouillard, 185 University College, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.

C.D. Rouillard  
Department of French

Your article in the May/June 1980 issue on Samuel Beatty took me back many years — to 1956, the year I first met this unique man. My mathematics teacher had earlier been privileged to be one of Prof. Beatty's students as an undergraduate and, since I had shown some aptitude in his subject, he arranged for me to meet Beatty. To me this was, of course, quite unbelievable. How could the chancellor of a university find time to meet a grade 11 student from a small northern Ontario town? In the event, he not only met me, he spent the afternoon with me, posing reasonably difficult pre-calculus math problems and watching my not-always-successful attempts at their solution. I also had the privilege of driving him to his residence afterwards and was much reassured by his willingness to be driven home by a 16-year-old who had never before driven in a city.

It was a surprise a few weeks later to find in my mailbox a set of 40 mathematics problems, handwritten for me by Prof. Beatty. Three more sets arrived subsequently, at intervals calculated, no doubt, to

# Alumni

## 畢業生

After reading your Nov./Dec. 1980 editorial "Shortcomings" and Joyce Forster's article "Where Are All The Alumni?", I was deeply moved by the mother university's plight. Besides giving donations to the Varsity Fund, I thought I could help in other ways.

With the help of our Hong Kong alumni branch president Ambrose Lo, we sent an updated membership list to Alumni Records so the University can keep in touch with those alumni and send them *The Graduate*.

I would also like to request permission to reprint part of Joyce Forster's article in our publication ALUMNI so our membership can be more aware of the problem.

Ambrose C.K. Yau  
Editor of UTAA (HK)  
Hong Kong

permit my recovery from the rigours of the preceding set. These problem sets provided a key ingredient in my preparation for the grade 13 "Problems Paper", a secondary school scholarship exam whose demise (with the rest of the old "departmentals") I have long lamented. My unexpectedly good performance on this exam (third in the province, if I recall) was due in large part to the stimulation received from Prof. Beatty.

Following the suggestion in Pamela Cornell's fine article, I am mailing a donation to the Beatty fund in memory of this inspirational teacher, this unforgettable gentleman.

Peter C. Hughes  
Institute for Aerospace Studies

The good article "Where Are All The Alumni?" (Nov./Dec.) points out the weaknesses in U of T's alumni program to obtain funding.

My son attends a prep school in Boston: Phillips Academy (950 school attendance — private).

- When classes are out in the spring, all the alumni (old guard) are invited to a one-week reunion at the school, stay in dorms (purpose — enrich endowment).

- Several large U.S. companies give a lot of money to P.A. I used to work for Imperial Oil in Toronto — they should be good for \$5 million a year or every two or three years.

- U of T needs to get out and boot the bushes — cross-Canada alumni meeting etc. (hidden purpose — fund raising).

- Start educating the undergraduates. When I graduated I thought I paid everything at U of T (at that time tuition was \$400 annually). Later I found out that was only one-quarter.

Your article shows how to do it. Go get 'em. The money is there — flush it out.

Robert E.M. Marks  
Aruba Netherlands Antilles

In response to Joyce Forster's article "Where Are All the Alumni?" (Nov./Dec. 1980) — Here I am.

As I receive *The Graduate* I must number among the 117,525 potential donors for whom the University has an address. And I must point out that I also number among the 85 per cent who refused to give a donation to the Varsity Fund.

I object to the idea that a student attending an institution should be regarded as a potential donor, forever paying for his education, even after he dutifully paid his yearly tuition fees, bought his books and supplies and repaid his Canada Student Loan (a loan he had to take out so he could pay his tuition fees).

Joyce Forster is after big money, for she ridicules the amount of the average gift, a mere \$51.44, an insult to the "small" donor who tries to pacify the Varsity Fund by offering an amount he can afford.

If the only interest you have in me is my pocket book, kindly discontinue your letters requesting donations. I have paid my dues. Joyce Forster's article clarifies the position of the alumni fund and anyone associated with it — the alumnus to you is not a person — not even a dollar bill. He is much more than that — he is a thousand dollar bill!

Reijo Viitala  
Sudbury

### SUMMER ADVENTURES

Camping Tours in India, Central Europe, Australia, Africa and Canoeing or Whitewater rafting.

Language and Civilization Courses in France, Spain, Germany & Britain. 1 month all inclusive from \$1,498.

Caribbean Cruise from \$707

Freeport, 1 week from \$649.

Barbados, 1 week from \$509.

PLUS Acapulco, Hawaii, Portugal, Freewheeling Europe and much, much more

CALL TODAY FOR YOUR FREE BROCHURE  
(416) 492-0790



AATCO SCHOOL VOYAGERS

Atria North, Suite A121  
2255 Sheppard Ave. East  
Willowdale, Ontario M2J 4Y1

### GO-HOME BAY

Georgian Bay, a University of Toronto community, cottage for sale. Built 1967 on 12 acres, 750 ft. shoreline. 416-727-5052.

J.P. Erichsen-Brown,  
R.R. 1, King City,  
Ontario L0G 1K0.

Sorry it's taken us so long to send you this. We love the new *Graduate* — every article about the research being done at U of T makes us sicker at the thought of the government's insane policy of reducing support of the universities. Damn Bill Davis!

Anyway, while it's still possible to read about scientific and artistic breakthroughs carried out at U of T, we look forward to more informative and interesting issues.

Honey Thomas  
Alain Thomas  
Willowdale

Where did you find "apothegm"? All I could find in my C.O.E.D. was "apophthegm" with no alternate spellings. Also, please continue publishing the number of correct entries — that's a good idea.

Now, if you'll bear with me, a short lesson in probabilities. Assuming a random draw from an average of  $N$  correct entries per puzzle, the probability of submitting  $n$  correct entries and not winning a prize is  $1 - (1 - 1/N)^n$ . For the probability to exceed even money (.5),  $n$  must exceed  $\log .5 / \log (1 - 1/N)$ , which, for  $N=242$  is roughly 168. What I guess I'm trying to say is that I shouldn't complain — yet!

In any event, your puzzles are always ( $p=1$ ) entertaining and fun to do. Keep 'em coming.

Robin Silver  
Toronto

# **Apophthegm, apothegm** — *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*

*We could, of course, greatly increase the chances of a correct entry winning a prize by making the puzzle so much harder that far fewer readers will be able to solve it. We would also like to remind those who don't send in their completed puzzles that the probability of winning a prize is infinitely greater for those who do.*

Editor

Oh help — what are we going to do about our postal service? The Nov./Dec. 1980 issue arrived today [Jan. 26] which meant that some of the "events" (but not all) were out of date — but — the Cryptic Crossword No. 8 — to be post-marked on or before Dec. 31. Oh help.

Always enjoy the magazine anyway.

Elaine (Westheuser) Godwin  
Surrey, B.C.

Mrs. Godwin's letter arrived Feb. 16.  
Editor

For several years my husband and I have been enjoying *The Graduate* second hand. My parents (2T4) receive it and pass it on to us. For some reason you have not seen fit to extend the service to my husband (6T1) or myself (6T2). Yet requests for money seem to find one or the other of us!

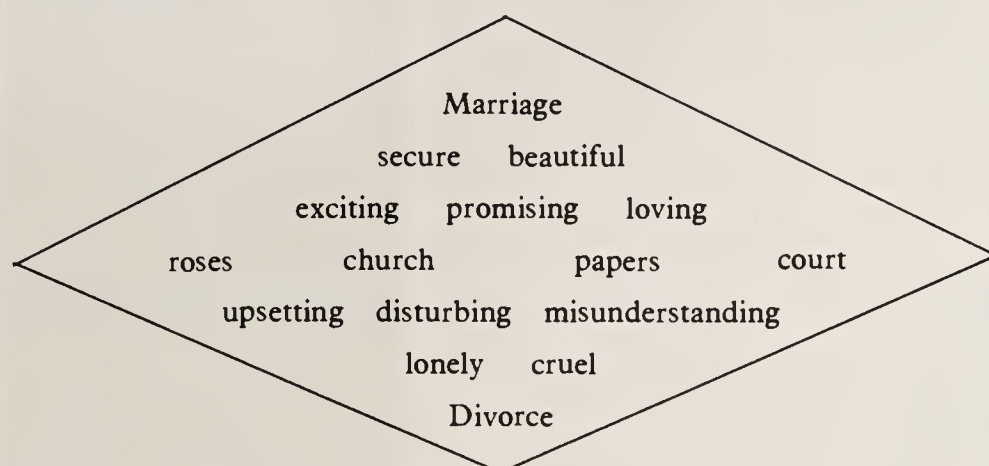
Please accept our cheque for \$10. We will look forward to receiving our very own copy of *The Graduate*!

Maryanne Palmer  
Sherwood, P.E.I.

*We are at a loss for an explanation but*

Your article on "Words of wisdom from children of separated parents" serves as a useful reminder to us separated parents not to underestimate the level of sophistication of our children's thinking on this subject.

I have my own vivid reminder in the form of a poem which I carry in my shirt pocket. It was written by our ten-year-old daughter Paula a year after our separation. Here it is, exactly as she wrote it, complete with diamond shaped box:



Richard G. Tiberius  
Department of Family & Community Medicine

*the Palmers are no longer at a loss for their own copy of The Graduate to which they are entitled — free — which makes us the more grateful to them as we are to all our voluntary subscribers.*  
Editor

Letters may be edited to fit available space and should be addressed: Graduate Letters, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.

# **AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT FOR YOUR R.R.S.P./R.H.O.S.P. D.P.S.P. FUNDS**

**PLANNED RESOURCES FUND LTD.**

**5 YEAR GROWTH 310.14%**  
**3 YEAR GROWTH 178.97%**  
**1 YEAR GROWTH 39.85%**

**PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1980  
DIVIDENDS REINVESTED**

**STAN IWANSKI**

(416) 867-2767

**ONTARIO TOLL FREE LINE 1-800-268-8329**

Moss Lawson & Co. Limited, 48 Yonge St., Toronto M5E 1G7  
Prospectus and Information is available on other funds of your choice

This offering made only by the Prospectus in these provinces where such Prospectus has been lawfully accepted for filing.





## Canada Since 1945

### POWER, POLITICS, AND PROVINCIALISM

*Robert Bothwell, Ian Drummond, and John English*

This first general history of post-war Canada chronicles and analyses with remarkable clarity the country's cultural, social, intellectual, and economic development in the context of political evolution. '... a comprehensive, factual, lively, and opinionated account of the transformation of Canada. Here are the fashions, the foibles, the issues and the politicians of our recent past, skilfully woven together to illuminate how we got to where we are today.' Hon. Mitchell Sharp \$19.95

University of Toronto Press



# THANK YOU!

to the many readers who responded to our invitation to become voluntary subscribers to *The Graduate*. To those who intended and forgot, the invitation is still open. Send \$10 to The Graduate, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1 and mark it voluntary subscription.

## Events

# HOCUS CROCUS & OPERA, TOO!

### LECTURES

#### Watts Memorial Lecture.

*Thursday, April 2.*

Prof. J.M.S. Careless, University Professor, Department of History. Meeting Place, Scarborough College. 8 p.m.

*Information, 284-3243.*

#### Victoria Women's Association.

*Wednesday, April 22.*

Prof. John Webster Grant, Department of Church History, Emmanuel College, will give final lecture in 1980-81 program. Wymilwood, Victoria College. 2 p.m.

*Information: Mrs. R.S. McCullough, 239-6772; Miss Kay Eaton, 489-8498.*

#### Editing Mozart's Wind Music.

*Thursday, April 23.*

Daniel Leeson, San Francisco clarinetist and one of editors of *Neue Mozart Ausgabe*; final program in Faculty of Music's 1980-81 Thursday afternoon series. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music, 273 Bloor St. West. 2.10 p.m.

*Information, 978-3744.*

#### H.L. Welsh Lectures.

*Second week of May.*

Four guest speakers will take part in annual series at Department of Physics. All lectures will be given in auditorium, Medical Sciences Building.

*Information: Prof. Derek York, Department of Physics; 978-3157.*

### CONCERTS

#### ERINDALE COLLEGE

##### Music Week.

*Saturday, March 28 to Saturday, April 4.*

The Mississauga Symphony and other local groups will give concerts over the course of the week. Performances will be in the Meeting Place, South Building, from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Detailed program unavailable at time of going to press.

*Information: Campus Events, Erindale College, University of Toronto, Mississauga Road, Mississauga, L5L 1C6; telephone, 828-5214.*

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

**Valerie Sirèn and Chamber Players.**

Details given were those available at press time.

Readers are advised to check with the information telephone numbers provided in case of changes. Enquiries by mail should be addressed to the department concerned, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, unless otherwise indicated.

*Thursday, April 2.*

The Chamber Players of Toronto under music director Winston Webber will accompany soprano Valerie Sirèn (U.C. '63) in a program of arias by Bach and Handel. Baroque works from the Chamber Players' 1980-81 repertoire will also be performed. West Hall. 8 p.m.

*Information: Alumni Office, University College; 978-8746.*

#### EDWARD JOHNSON BUILDING.

##### Thursday Afternoon Series.

*April 2 and 9.*

Chamber music recitals by student performers. Walter Hall. 2.10 p.m.

##### Mini Lecture Series.

*Friday, April 3.*

Michiko Hirayama will discuss the composer Giacinto Scelsi and his use of the voice in his compositions.

*Friday, April 24*

Vinko Globokar, composer/trombonist, will demonstrate his approach to the trombone and to his compositions.

Walter Hall. 8 p.m.

Admission \$1, free to New Music subscribers.

#### Seventh Annual Remeny Award Competition Finals.

*Sunday, April 26*

Annual competition that started over 50 years ago in Budapest and was revived at the Faculty of Music six years ago. House of Remeny, distinguished Hungarian music firm now located in Toronto, will contribute a new instrument built by a contemporary Hungarian luthier. Preliminary sessions will reduce the number of participants in the finals to

a small group of Faculty of Music string students. Walter Hall. 3 p.m.  
*Information on all concerts in Edward Johnson Building, 978-3744.*

#### HART HOUSE.

##### Sunday Afternoon Concert. April 5

Hart House Chorus with orchestra and soloists, conducted by Denise Narcisse-Mair, will perform Handel's oratorio "Judas Maccabaeus". Great Hall. 3 p.m.

##### Toronto Children's Chorus.

Monday, April 27.

Great Hall. 3 p.m.

*Information on all Hart House concerts, 978-2436 or 978-5362.*

#### ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

##### Wednesday Noon Hour Series.

April 8.

Anne Drake Dembeck, piano; Sonata in B flat major by Schubert. Concert Hall. 12.15 p.m.

##### Thursday Twilight Series.

April 2.

Marianna Rozenfeld-Milkis, piano; Yasha Milkis, violin; Daniel Domb, cello; Sonata in A major by Beethoven and Trio in E minor by Shostakovich. April 16.

David Hetherington, cello, and Adrienne Shannon, piano; Sonatas by Bridge and Debussy and At the Fountain by Davidoff.

Concert Hall. 5.15 p.m.

*Information on all Conservatory concerts, 978-3771.*

#### PLAY & OPERA

##### Glen Morris Studio Theatre.

April 1 to 4 and 8 to 11.

"All for Love", John Dryden's neo-classic version of the tragedy of Antony and Cleopatra. Last of four plays, Graduate Centre for Study of Drama 1981 studio season. Performances at 8 p.m.

Tickets \$1.

*Information, 978-8668.*

##### MacMillan Theatre.

May 21, 23, 26, 28 and 30.

Programs of opera excerpts. Final productions by Opera Division, 1981 season. Performances at 8 p.m.

Unreserved tickets available at \$2 from box office from 5 p.m. on evening of each performance.

*Information, 978-3744.*

#### EXHIBITIONS

##### Erindale College.

March 16 to April 11.

Spring Forward. Annual exhibition of work by students in U of T/ Sheridan College co-operative

program in art and art history. Gallery hours: Monday-Friday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

##### Scarborough College.

March 23 to April 10.

Annual juried student show.

Gallery hours: Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

##### Hart House.

March 31 to April 17.

Gordon Voisey, paintings and plexi-glass word structures.

Gallery hours: Monday, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Tuesday-Saturday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

##### Architecture.

April.

Graduate thesis projects, Department of Architecture.

*Information, 978-5038.*

#### MISCELLANY

##### Alumni-Faculty Award Dinner.

Wednesday, April 8.

Sixth winner of Alumni Faculty Award will be speaker at dinner; Moss Scholarships will be awarded. Great Hall, Hart House. 7 p.m.

Tickets \$15.

*Information: Department of Alumni Affairs, 978-8991.*

##### Hocus Crocus.

Saturday, April 1.

Monte Carlo night at Scarborough College, all proceeds to library building fund. Meeting Place, Scarborough College. 8 p.m.

*Information, 284-3243.*

##### Peel Regional Science Fair.

Tuesday, April 14 to Thursday, April 16.

Meeting Place, South Building, Erindale College.

*Information, 828-5214.*

#### CONVOCATIONS

##### Trinity College Divinity.

Wednesday, May 6.

Place to be confirmed. 8.30 p.m.

*Information, 978-2651.*

##### Emmanuel College.

Thursday, May 7.

Convocation Hall. 8 p.m.

*Information, 978-3811.*

##### Wycliffe College.

Monday, May 11.

Convocation Hall. 8 p.m.

*Information, 979-2870.*

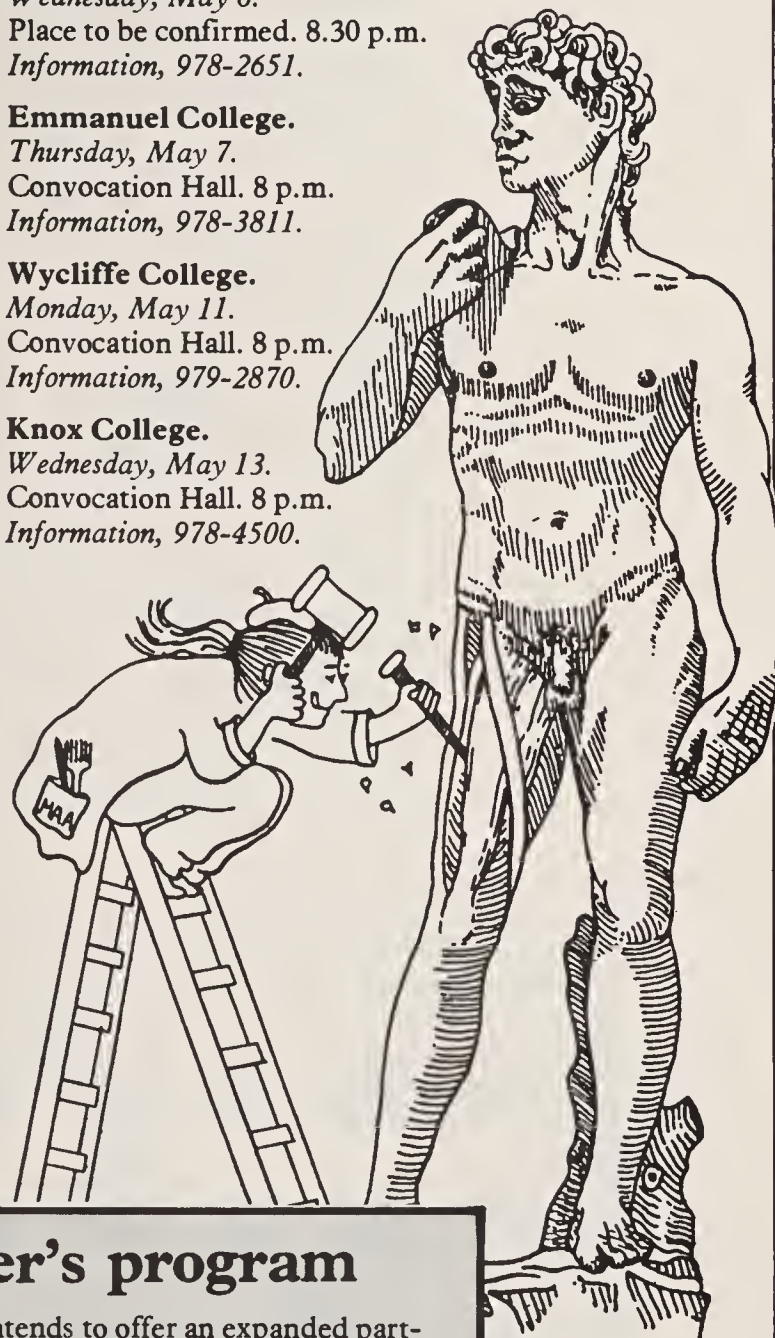
##### Knox College.

Wednesday, May 13.

Convocation Hall. 8 p.m.

*Information, 978-4500.*

*Art as Applied  
to Medicine  
open house*



## Part-time master's program

The School of Graduate Studies intends to offer an expanded part-time master's program in the evening beginning September 1981. In response to a perceived need, the expansion will take place primarily in Division I — Humanities (classical studies, comparative literature, drama, East Asian studies, English, French, German, history, history of art, history and philosophy of science and technology, Italian studies, linguistics, medieval studies, Middle East and Islamic studies, music, Near Eastern studies, philosophy, religious studies, Slavic languages and literatures, South Asian studies, and Spanish and Portuguese).

Programs already offered in other divisions of the school will not be affected. If you are interested in other areas of study, please contact the admissions office of the school. However, disciplines requiring extensive laboratory work are not presently able to accommodate students wishing to study part-time in the evening.

All general and departmental admission requirements will apply to the expended part-time program. The admission deadline is flexible but it is suggested that you contact the school as soon as possible and check with the department concerned to ensure that courses are available.

*For more information, please call Joan Mulveney at the admissions office of the School of Graduate Studies, 978-2657.*

May 14

12 noon/9 p.m.

May 15

9.30 a.m./5 p.m.

May 16

10 a.m./4 p.m.

*Information*

978-2658

# THE GRADUATE TEST NO. 10

The winner of The Graduate Test No. 8 in the Nov./Dec. issue was Anne West of Toronto. A copy of "And Some Brought Flowers" Plants in a New World has been sent to her. We received a total of 358 entries postmarked by Dec. 31.

For Test No. 10 the University of Toronto Press has generously provided a copy of *Canada since 1945: Power, Politics and Provincialism* by Robert Bothwell, Ian Drummond and John English, a lively and opinionated look at the post-war years. Entries must be postmarked on or before April 30. The solution will be in the next issue; the winner in Sept./Oct.

Address entries to: The Graduate Test, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1. And please don't forget to include your name and address.

*Confidential to Professors D.D.C., L.A.K., K.J.K., and W.O'B., University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon:*

*Identical typewriter, handwriting and paper smacks of a higher than acceptable degree of collusion. Please exercise more discretion.*  
Editor

## ACROSS

1. Father learnt about being fatherly (8)
5. Father learnt about being fatherly? (8)
11. Former player is the demanding one (7)
12. Heavens, steadfast worker is holding me (9)
13. A 10 is the heart of a revolution (4)
14. Dexterity in spring: an ancient community (6)
15. Measures bottoms (4)
17. Lady sailor has one before hearing the wind (7)
19. Resist having a base (9)
20. It's found in Canadian literature: attack surrounds Hull, gains made in chaos (7,8)
25. Absconding with work in gold? (9)

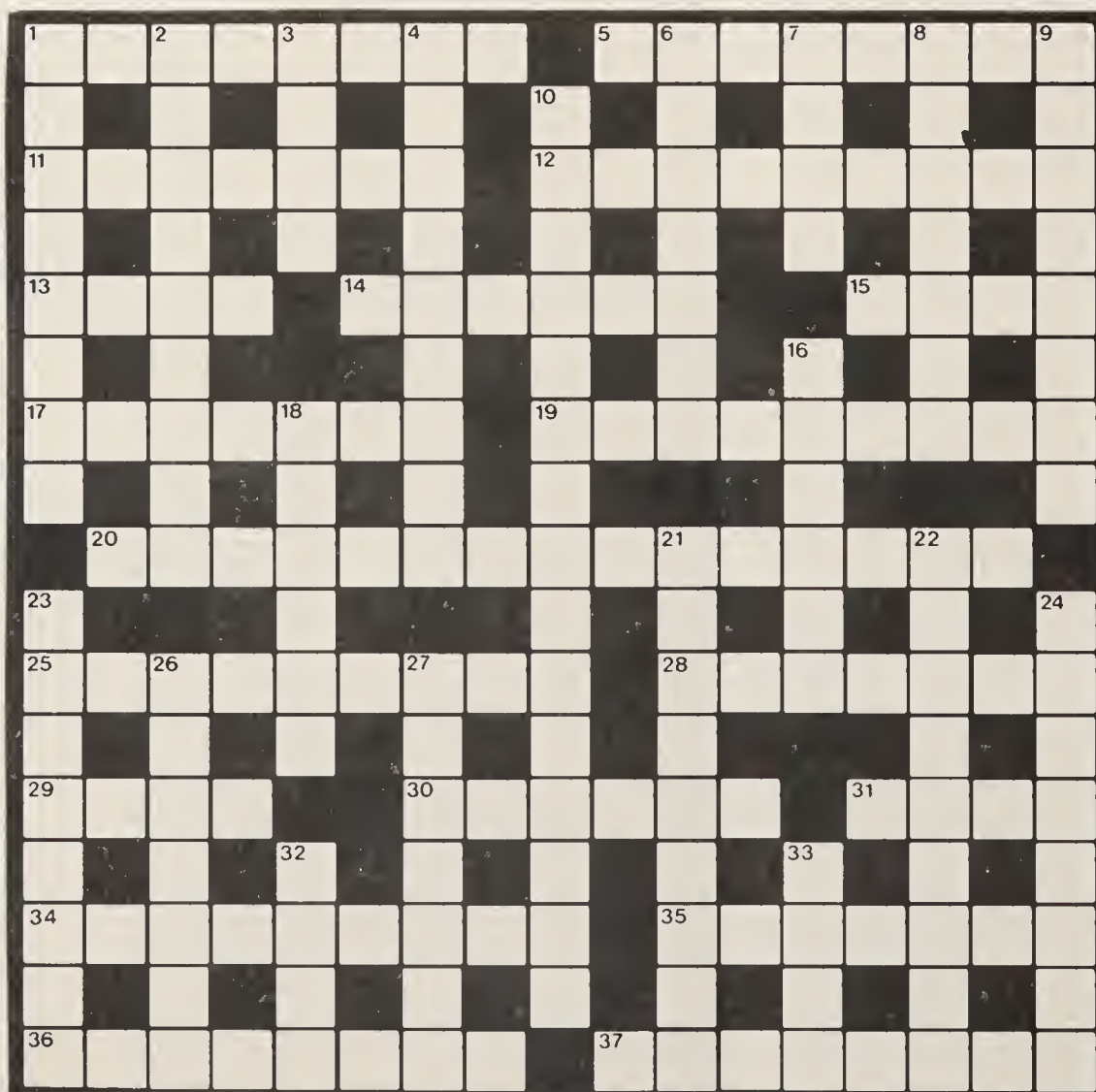
28. Fight right in the west with the French (7)
29. Some showed enough bliss (4)
30. Holds little Greek snakes (6)
31. It's nothing for a Japanese fighter (4)
34. A million little pies knocked back for a trick (9)
35. Don't fail me on an outburst of emotion (7)
36. Wife of the innkeeper is obviously not a mermaid (8)
37. Instrument for altering mutation (8)

## DOWN

1. Somehow, father learnt before birth (8)
2. Custom number — it has one sudden movement upwards (9)
3. Custom about taking it in (4)
4. A harvest and a place to store it raised on a Greek hill (9)
6. Bats are flying side by side (7)
7. In Chaucer, a squire ages (4)
8. There is one and she's a saint (7)
9. Freedom that's measured in degrees (8)
10. Novel about Venus de Milo? (1,8,2,4)
16. Take on as flightless birds take off (6)
18. Inactive order please (6)
21. Fresh spring for each city daily? (9)
22. Raging about holding the assembly (9)
23. Setting aside half ours in show (8)
24. Condemn a retreat a little bit (7)
26. Completed approach, invade (7)
27. Old English first meshed (7)
32. Many will rise: this one will do it sooner (4)
33. India and Pakistan are in it together (4)

## Solution to The Graduate Test No. 9

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | O | U | T | I | N | G | T | R | Y | S | T |
| M | B | N | R | I | I | O | I |   |   |   |   |   |
| A | N | A | R | C | H | I | C | R | E | M | E | M |
| S | R | E | E | P | T | A | E | E | L |   |   |   |
| S | A | N | E | A | P | O | T | H | E | G | M | I |
|   | A | M | I | H | I | P | I |   |   |   |   |   |
| S | C | H | O | O | N | E | R | A | N | C | I | E |
| L | R | G | I | E | E | L | G | T |   |   |   |   |
| T | H | E | R | E | C | A | U | S | E | S |   | R |
| H | A | F | A | T | T | E | N | E | L | O | P | E |
| E | A | R | R | O | S | N | B |   |   |   |   |   |
| T | U | R | N | O | V | E | R | I | N | C | R | E |
| O | A | M | A | N | O | R | T |   |   |   |   |   |
| P | U | C | K | P | S | A | L | T | E | R | Y | H |
| H | W | U | E | P | U | C | A |   |   |   |   |   |
| E | N | D | E | A | R | E | D | S | I | N | G | U |
| I | L | E | G | O | L | E |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Y | O | D | E | L | E | V | E | N | L | Y |   | Y |



# Kananginak presents "The Loon and the Fish"



World renowned Eskimo artist, Kananginak, photographed with his latest work at Cape Dorset, Northwest Territories, is one of seven famous Canadian artists whose work is now available in a special edition.

An exclusive arrangement between the West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative and the Mintmark Press enables you for the first time to have the work of a famous Eskimo artist at a popular price.

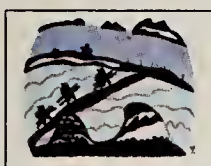
Each specially commissioned print measures 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 26" and is reproduced on fine art paper to the highest standards of quality and craftsmanship.

These works are not available in any other form. The Mintmark Edition is the only edition. Each print comes to you with Mintmark Press's guarantee: if not completely delighted with your acquisition, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Beautiful graphics from the following artists are also available:



A Kenojuak



B Pudlo



C Kananginak



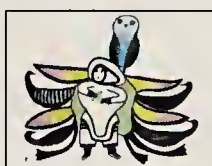
D Pitseolak




E Pitseolak



F Lucy



I Lucy

 This mark, which appears on each print along with the stonecutter's "chop" mark and the artist's own symbol, is the official emblem of the West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative, Cape Dorset, northwest Territories.



This is the seal of Mintmark Press, a Canadian firm specializing in the high-quality reproduction of fine art. Mintmark Press has exclusive rights to reproduce specially-commissioned prints by members of the West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative.

Please send me the following Cape Dorset prints in the quantities indicated:

A B C D E F I K

The prints are priced as follows:

1 to 3 prints @ \$19.95 each

8 to 11 @ \$16.50 each

4 to 7 prints @ \$18.50 each

12 prints and more \$16.00 each

plus \$3.85 for handling and shipping. Ontario residents add 7% sales tax.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Cheque or money order to Mintmark Press Ltd., enclosed \_\_\_\_\_ Expiry date: \_\_\_\_\_

Charge to my Mastercharge, Visa or American Express Account # \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Mintmark Press Limited, 42 Hollinger Road, Toronto, Ontario M4B 3G6

If it was just an ordinary whisky...  
we would have put it in an ordinary bottle.



With the one-step  
twist off gold cap.



# Carrington

A mellow fully aged whisky with a smooth light, out of the ordinary taste.